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# **CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS**

**VOLUME 8, No. 6, NOV. 1972**

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## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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Crime and Delinquency Abstracts was formerly entitled International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, and Volume 4 of the Abstracts continues the serial publication numbering begun with the International Bibliography. Volume 3 of the International Bibliography was the first to contain abstracts.

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL NOTICE MONOGRAPH

Vol. 8 No. 6, Nov. 1972

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Crime and Delinquency Abstracts will be discontinued following publication of Volume 8, Number 6, and the Cumulative Indexes, 1972. Excellent coverage of the field of criminology and corrections is available in Abstracts of Criminology and Penology, A. E. Kluwer, P.O. Box 23, Deventer, The Netherlands, and in Crime and Delinquency Literature available from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601.

The National Institute of Mental Health wishes to express its appreciation to the many contributors who have so generously given of their time, talent and expertise to provide needed information which was well received by our many readers.

The Institute wishes to assure our readers that we will continue to disseminate reports, monographs and selected writings as appropriate to our mission, and provide searches relating to the mental health aspects of crime and delinquency from our computer files. We welcome your comments and suggestions.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

National Institute of Mental Health

5600 Fishers Lane

Rockville, Maryland 20852

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

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Carrie Lee Rothgeb, *Editor*  
Florence A. Summerlin, *Managing Editor*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS—

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## ABSTRACTS

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

98115

**AUTHORS:** Sonnenreich, Michael R.  
**ADDRESS:** Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.  
**TRITITLE:** /Comments on Morris and Hawkins' "the honest politician's guide to crime control."/

**TITLE:** no title.

**SOURCE:** American Journal of Sociology.

**SOURCEID:** 76(6):1152-1154, 1971.

Morris and Hawkins' the Honest Politician's guide to Crime Control is characterized as two men's views of what the crime control problem is and their forecast as to what to do about it. The value of the call to action is that it is a distillation of the best thinking from the multitudinous trivia that has been written about the subject in recent years and it pinpoints for the reader not just the problems but plausible solutions as well. The book has 9 major areas of concern. Incidence, costs, victims and causes of crime are discussed. Basic research is deemed less needed than directly applied research that will result in pilot programs in police administration, juvenile delinquency and corrections. The approach to crimes of violence, and the recommendations on control of firearms are regarded as rational. The chapters on rehabilitation and juvenile delinquency are more a compilation of current thinking than an advancement of new ideas. The position taken regarding the defense of insanity is termed novel and thought provoking. The authors are criticized for dismissing organized crime lightly since it exists and is important. This book is however valuable for readers initially concerned with crime control.

98126

**AUTHORS:** Dreikurs, Rudolf.  
**ADDRESS:** Author address not given  
**TITLE:** The delinquent in the community.  
**SOURCE:** Individual Psychologist.  
**SOURCEID:** 8(1):7-14, 1971.

The growth of group therapy as a treatment for delinquent behavior, and the importance of intergenerational strife are adumbrated in this article. A community approach, based on concern of all for all and responsibility of each for each is the ideal, and treatment methods must seek to approximate this goal. Those entrusted with the responsibility of devising means of help and remedy for delinquents must direct their efforts both to the individual delinquent and to the whole community. Acts of open defiance and rebellion are extreme symptoms of the generalized warfare between children and adults. Almost all children participate in this struggle to some degree. Parents need specific instruction on child rearing methods to replace both time honored approaches and the laissez faire attitude. It is important to devise self-help methods, whereby delinquents can help themselves by helping one another. The use of exconvicts in such programs is held promising. 3 references.

98186

**AUTHORS:** Liska, Allen E.  
**ADDRESS:** Central Michigan University  
**TITLE:** Aspirations, expectations, and delinquency: stress and additive models.  
**SOURCE:** Sociological Quarterly.  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):99-107, 1971.

Sociological stress is assessed by using existing data to suggest an empirical solution within the general boundaries of the traditional research paradigms where only aspirations, expectations, and delinquency are measured. From what is implicit in the logic of anomie theory, 6 hypotheses are derived, 4 of which contradict

hypotheses derived from the logic implicit in accounting for delinquency in terms of the independent effects of aspirations and expectations, referred to as the additive interpretation. These hypotheses are tested, using data from 4 studies recently reported in the literature. The relative empirical validity of each general interpretation is judged particularly in terms of its applicability to the given empirical situation, where both interpretations generate the same hypothesis. The variables, aspirations and expectations, are dichotomized and combined into four categories: High Aspirations (HA) - High Expectations (HE); High Aspirations (HA) - Low Expectations (LE); Low Aspirations (LA) - High Expectations (HE); and Low Aspirations (LA) - Low Expectations (LE). Anomie theory predicts that stress should be highest in the HA - LE category, lowest in the LA - HE category, and medium in both the HA - HE and LA - LE categories. The data reviewed appear to question the extent to which studies reporting higher delinquency in the HA - LE category than HA - HE category can be generally employed to support the stress proposition of Merton's anomie theory. Instead, the data seem to suggest an additive interpretation, possibly couched in the language of commitment theory. 16 references.

98198

**AUTHORS:** Platt, Anthony.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California  
**TITLE:** Studying the dangerous classes.  
**SOURCE:** Social Science and Medicine.  
**SOURCEID:** 5(2):173-175, 1971.

Three books -- Delinquents and non delinquents in perspective, by Glueck and Glueck; Delinquency prevention: theory and practice, by Amos and Wellford; and delinquency and crime: cross cultural perspectives, by Cavan and Cavan -- are cited as studies of the causes of criminal behavior and new ways for controlling and reducing crime. It is noted that they represent different aspects of a criminological tradition that has lasted a century. Some essential features of the tradition are seen as: (1) emphasis on the abnormal and negative aspects of criminality; (2) primary interest in the causes of criminal behavior; (3) commitment to value free social science; and (4) practical interest in devising effective strategies of social control.

98211

**AUTHORS:** Vaz, Edmund W.; Casparis, John.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Waterloo, Canada  
**TITLE:** A comparative study of youth culture and delinquency: upper middle-class Canadian and Swiss boys.  
**SOURCE:** International Journal of Comparative Sociology (Leiden, Holland).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):1-23, 1971.

Comparative data on selected dimensions of the youth culture among upper middle class Canadian and Swiss boys are analyzed. The analysis includes their parent/peer orientation and also the frequency of their dating and other social activities. Comparative material is also presented on the attitudes of these boys towards common adolescent situations and on their self-reported delinquencies. Anonymous questionnaires were administered to 1,639 white, Canadian high school boys aged 13 to 19 from 5 coeducational schools located in 4 communities. Questionnaires were also revised, translated into German and administered to 514 boys attending 4 schools in the Canton Graubunden, Switzerland. The Swiss data presented comprise respondents categorized on the basis of their father's occupation and education into a socioeconomic class including middle managers, lower professionals, staff and technicians, top professionals, owners and executives. Using identical indicators of socioeconomic position, Canadian data were classified according to the Blisshen Occupational Class Scale extending from Judges (90.0) to Transportation Managers (60.1) were

analyzed. It is concluded that Swiss boys are considerably less peer oriented than Canadian youth, and they engage less in leisure oriented activities. In keeping with the slower institutional change taking place in the Graubunden area, these findings argue against the presence of a widespread, firmly structured youth culture. The attitudes of these boys towards selected situation type items show Swiss boys to be much less permissive towards heterosexual, fun oriented activities. "Sociable" delinquencies are more typical of Canadian than Swiss boys. Although petty theft is prevalent in both groups, the more masculine, perhaps aggressive, acts such as fist fighting, and destroying property loom large among older Swiss boys. 21 references.

98215

**AUTHORS:** Offer, Daniel.  
**ADDRESS:** Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Ill. 60616  
**TITLE:** The twentieth century adolescent: rebellion and anti-social behavior.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychoanalysis.  
**SOURCEID:** 31(1):13-19, 1971.

Data are presented from a "healthy" population of high school students with its own ways of reacting to the problems of the teenage years. This is followed by an example of delinquent group actions within a hospital setting. The hospitalized teenagers formed a group which reacted antisocially when hospital - patient communications deteriorated. A review of a 9 year study on 84 typical middle class midwestern teenage boys is summarized, emphasizing adolescent rebellion and how it was controlled. The rebellion pattern of the model adolescent population showed early delinquent acts. Later rebellion was manifested in small ways but with important consequences for the independence and maturation of the teenager. This is contrasted with a group of teenagers who engaged in group antisocial behavior, specifically in a serious outbreak of vandalism. It is concluded that rebellion against authority is part of normal adolescence, and communication is essential to preventing serious outbreaks of antisocial behavior. 4 references.

98348

**AUTHORS:** Bell, Robert P.  
**ADDRESS:** Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
**TITLE:** Prisons.  
**SOURCE:** In: Bell, R., Social deviance: a substantive analysis.  
**SOURCEID:** Homewood, Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1971. 482 p. (p. 330-353).

Over time man developed procedures for incarcerating his fellow man, and the penal systems that developed had 3 major functions: custodial, coercive and corrective. The prison performs an integrating function for society in 2 ways: 1) it is expected to restore society to the state of equilibrium and harmony that existed before the crime was committed, and 2) it is expected to help with social integration by reducing the occurrence of future crimes. The prison is an isolated social system. Those who run prisons are allowed a great deal of latitude and their main goal is to maintain order and control over the prisoners. This is accomplished partly through a systematic effort to reduce the frequency of prisoner interaction, and by offering incentives for good behavior. The prisons guard often views as unimportant the philosophy and ideology of care and custody in light of his daily chores. The success of the prison system is highly questionable since most of the techniques used are neither effective nor ineffective and are only vaguely related to any reputable theory of behavior or criminality. This is seen in a detailed examination of the subculture world of both men's and women's prisons. An inmate coming into prison must adjust to the isolation, loss of freedom, material deprivation and his own aggression. Five basic tenets make up the inmate code in most prison subcultures: 1) not to interfere with the interests of others; 2) to



keep oneself under control and not do anything rash; 3) not to exploit fellow inmates; 4) to withstand frustration or threatening situations without complaining; 5) not to give any prestige or respect to the guards or the formal system for which they stand. Various roles within the subculture involving different interpersonal involvements between inmates, the leaders and the guards are described. In male prisons, homosexuality is generally not a matter of choice and usually refers to a physical sexual act and not to a role filled by an individual. Women's prisons and the main ways in which they differ from men's prisons are described. 7 references.

98349

AUTHORS: Pell, Robert R.  
ADDRESS: Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: Delinquent subcultures.  
SOURCE: In: Bell, R., Social deviance: a substantive analysis.  
SOURCEID: Homewood, Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1971. 482 p. (p. 306-329).

Delinquency as it relates to the concept of a deviant subculture is examined. In the US a child up until 10 to 12 years is defined as being prelatinal in that he is not usually held responsible for his actions, and only partially responsible up to age 18. It is for the adolescent age period that juvenile courts and detention centers are set up to work with behavior based only on partial individual responsibility. As a result of the vast amount of research, almost every social variable believed to have negative consequences has been linked to delinquency. Most adolescents are at some time behavior delinquents, but this appellation is determined by legal agency decisions. How the police view delinquency, distinctions they make among delinquents and factors that determine how they will react to potential delinquents are discussed. The increase in delinquent acts between 1960 and 1965 and its effects on costs to society in terms of detention and treatment procedures are briefly mentioned. Some of the sociological theories which try to explain juvenile delinquency are briefly reviewed, including those of Albert Cohen, Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin, Walter Miller, Lewis Yablonsky, and David Matza. Social variables that are commonly thought to be related to delinquency -- religion, schools, and social class -- are examined followed by a detailed look at elements seen by many researchers as basic to delinquent subcultures. Female delinquents are usually so defined for moral behavior rather than legal reasons. 11 references.

98626

AUTHORS: Wurst, F.  
ADDRESS: Krankenhaus, St.-Veiter Strasse 47, A-9010 Klagenfurt, Austria  
TITLE: Adolescent psychiatric aspects of the Klinefelter syndrome.  
TITLE: Jugendpsychiatrische Aspekte des Klinefelter-Syndroms.  
SOURCE: Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift (Wien, Austria).  
SOURCEID: 121(22):457-459, 1971.

Characteristic personality traits are examined in 7 patients with Klinefelter syndrome (XXY chromosome pattern). The disease is 5 times as frequent in criminal populations as in normal populations and is therefore of particular interest to counselors and therapists dealing with adolescents. Factors studied were intelligence, drive, sexual drive, emotional life and social interaction. Environmental influences probably contribute to unfavorable developments leading to delinquency. Early diagnosis is strongly advocated coupled with subsequent provision for guiding the subject's development along mental health lines which leaves unanswered the problem of how to prevent the patient from conflicting with society later on. 5 references.

98653

AUTHORS: Davidson, Henry A.

ADDRESS: East Orange, New Jersey  
 TITLE: The sad, the sad, and the bad.  
 SOURCE: In: Wolff, K., Social & cultural factors in mental health & mental illness.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 110 p. (p. 9-24).

A discussion of the relationship between the medical understanding and the legal treatment of the sociopath is offered. There is an apparent dilemma in that sociopaths are, by definition, highly dangerous persons in the community. That they may be sick is not necessarily a convincing reason for labeling them so legally. The Washington D. C. Durham rule, if extended, could have disastrous effects. There is reason to believe that the tendency of psychiatrists and others to shun and depreciate sociopaths is related to differences in socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds. There is need for evaluation of the notion that irresponsibility, in a legal sense, is equated with psychosis. The problem of the seeming sanity of the sociopath is discussed. The solution to the dilemma is to abandon both the view that insanity is exculpating and the view that every person must fit into one category. The sociopath can be termed psychotic, yet held responsible. 13 references.

98682  
 AUTHORS: Flick, Grad L.; Edwards, Kenneth R.  
 ADDRESS: Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, Louisiana  
 TITLE: Perception of differential patterns of parental attitudes by delinquent and non-delinquent siblings.  
 SOURCE: Newsletter for Research in Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 13(3):17-19, 1971.

Twenty juvenile delinquents, 10 male and 10 female, were administered the Report of Parental Behavior Inventory which was designed to measure 18 discrete components of parental behavior as perceived by the child. Twenty nondelinquent siblings of the subjects were also tested. Tests were done individually in the home. It is concluded that the delinquent and nondelinquent children in the same family do not perceive differences in the overall pattern of parental behaviors. They do, however, perceive differential treatment with regard to parental dimensions of behavior which have been previously found to differ between these 2 groups, such as acceptance and control through guilt. Many of the significant differences obtained in previous studies might be attributed to the fact that different families were used for the delinquent and nondelinquent subjects. Gross differences were found in the perception of parental behavior by males and females. Males saw their parents as more accepting, more child centered, more controlling, more enforcing, more positively involved, and more controlling with guilt inducing techniques. Perceived patterns of parental behavior are consistent across both parents. (Author abstract modified)

98817  
 AUTHORS: Kipper, David A.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel  
 TITLE: Identifying habitual criminals by means of the Kahn Test of Symbol Arrangement.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 37(1):151-154, 1971.

A study aimed at exploring the discriminative potential of the Kahn Test of Symbol Arrangement (KTS) for identifying criminality was designed. The performance of 49 adult habitual male criminals on this test was compared with that of 49 noncriminal male controls. The results revealed a typical KTS "symbol pattern" for the criminals supporting the usefulness of the test for discriminative purposes. The outstanding features observed for the criminal group

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were a predominance of repetitive tendency and a concrete mode of thinking. A possible interpretation of the findings is offered. 10 references. (Journal abstract)

98849

**AUTHORS:** Rubin, Ted.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute for Court Management, University of Denver Law Center, Denver, Colorado  
**TITLE:** Law as an agent of delinquency prevention.  
**SOURCEID:** Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 60 p. 35 cents.

A blueprint is presented for utilizing the law as a primary agent to help prevent delinquency, discussing such topics as diversion from the juvenile justice system, revision of juvenile court law, and education in the law for youth. A proposal for preventive legislative action is recommended, including specific amendment suggestions. An added approach to increasing the awareness of school administrators and other officials to the developing law relating to youth is also advanced. 83 references.

98857

**AUTHORS:** Vits, Annie.  
**ADDRESS:** Police Department, Brussels, Belgium  
**TITLE:** Preventing juvenile delinquency: the work of specialised staff.  
**SOURCE:** International Criminal Police Review.  
**SOURCEID:** 246:73-78, 1971.

Prevention is preferable to punitive measures when evidence of social maladjustment is found in children or adolescents. The police, as the institution designed to protect society, recognize this need as a method of social protection through decreasing the number of crimes committed. The police must make themselves better known to the public. Police officers having specialized anthropological and sociological training are an essential ingredient of social growth. In reference to children, relationships must be fostered between police officers and educators, using a casework approach to assess and analyze atypical elements in children tending toward social maladjustment. Elements attracting the attention of the school, sociological reasons for maladjustment, possibilities of relationships between the minor and social organizations and with the police, in addition to suggestions formulated, can all be assessed and analyzed by the casework method. Exchanges of information between the various professionals coming into contact with children are important in protection of youth. Criteria for selecting and training specialized police officers are described briefly. The role of preventive action in educational assistance aimed at preventing future delinquency is outlined. Head teachers must realize that the police can keep track of the child as he moves from school to school, and increased cooperation will bring about an improved approach to problem cases and a more effective solution. Measures advocated run the gamut from authoritarian (where needed) to simple advice to the child and the family, including knowledge of referral agencies and rehabilitation process. The approach to the child, access to his developing personality and consideration of environment are essential and require social training and discipline. 8 references.

98895

**AUTHORS:** Rinderer, Hans.  
**ADDRESS:** Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale), German Democratic Republic  
**TITLE:** /On the task of combating alcoholism according to the law of the German Democratic Republic./  
**TITLE:** Über die Aufgaben der Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus nach der Strafgesetzgebung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Addiction (Oxford).  
**SOURCEID:** 66(1):9-17, 1971.



An overview is provided of control legislation combating alcohol connected criminality in the German Democratic Republic. There has been a consistent tendency towards less crime and delinquency as documented through statistics from 1963 through 1968. About 30% of criminal activity is connected to alcohol abuse. Causation, personality structure, and chronic alcoholism are touched upon with particular emphasis on the need to determine whether and when a person can be held responsible for his criminal actions; when responsibility has to be waived and when a state of diminished responsibility should be claimed. Methods for effective control and prevention of alcohol induced criminality are discussed with reference to new supporting legislation introduced July 1968. 23 references.

98928

**AUTHORS:** Ackerman, Lillian A.  
**ADDRESS:** Washington State University, Pullman, Washington  
**TITLE:** Marital instability and juvenile delinquency among the Nez Perces.  
**SOURCE:** American Anthropologist.  
**SOURCEID:** 73(3):595-603, 1971.

A discussion is presented concerning the causes of epidemic juvenile delinquency among the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho. Marital instability is examined in the past and present for its relationship to contemporary juvenile delinquency. Additional factors considered include the loss of aboriginal communal discipline, the loss of patrilocality, and the continuation of inappropriate aboriginal male and female roles into the present. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

98986

**AUTHORS:** no author.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Florida corrections respond to opportunities, challenges, crises.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Correction.  
**SOURCEID:** 33(4):18-22, 1971.

Recent trends in unemployment, immigration, and the changing age composition of the Florida population have resulted in critical overcrowding within the Florida Division of Corrections. In 1971, the state legislature manifested great concern for the reform and adequate financing of the entire state criminal justice system. Among the reforms legislated were: removal of many restrictions on prison industries, thus creating more plentiful and more meaningful jobs for inmates; removal of arbitrary prohibitions against employment and licensing of ex-inmates; annual interview of most inmates by representatives of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission; permitting of family visiting furloughs; increasing work release eligibility from 6 to 12 months prior to the release date for an inmate. It is planned to establish 12 new community correctional centers by July 1972. Plans are also under way for the improvement of existing inmate programs in the areas of: classification, meeting religious needs, Alcoholics Anonymous, "Operation Teenager" (intended to advise young people of the dangers of drug abuse and crime), vocational rehabilitation services, educational activities, recreation, and community services. Currently, developments and improvements are also taking place within the personnel program, including conversion of a facility from mental retardation to corrections.

98987

**AUTHORS:** Woodward, Harry H., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation  
**TITLE:** Correctional programs - W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone foundation.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.  
SOURCEID: 33(4):24-26, 35, 1971.

The program of the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation for bringing about improved mental health among inmates of prisons is described. Using inspirational and motivational books and themes, the Guides for Better Living courses have proved successful in Illinois where they were originated by W. Clement Stone, and have been expanded to California and other states. Stress is placed on organizing for success after prison days are past, self control while in prison, positive preparation for job seeking. The change in inmate attitudes has been reflected by the such lower rates of return to the correctional system by graduates than by those who had never taken the course. A feminine development program has been initiated in Illinois, relating not only to grooming and conduct, but including also approaches to applying for employment. Other programs of the Foundation include body dynamics and an art program for prisoners. In November 1970, the Foundation was a sponsoring organization of a conference, "Law, Psychiatry and the Mentally Disordered Offender," and other meetings along similar lines have been held as a result of grants from the program. Future plans are for further expansion of the work of the Foundation along existing lines.

98988  
AUTHORS: Skoler, Daniel L.  
ADDRESS: 1705 DeSales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036  
TITLE: A profession makes a commitment --launching of the American Bar Association Corrections Commission.  
SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.  
SOURCEID: 33(4):28-31, 1971.

Headed by former Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, the recently organized Commission on Correctional Facilities of the American Bar Association is devoted to emphasizing and improving the correctional processes that follow a verdict of guilty and are intended to help combat recidivism. Composed of laymen as well as lawyers, the Commission is concerned with such issues as effective use of volunteer manpower in correctional programs, increased employment opportunity for offenders, improvement of conditions and programs in penal institutions, higher education (to the junior college degree level) for correctional line officers, increased participation in the American Correctional Association by juvenile corrections workers, and coordination of legal services for offenders.

99024  
AUTHORS: Grant, J. Douglas.  
ADDRESS: Social Action Research Center, Berkeley, California  
TITLE: Delinquency prevention through participation in social change.  
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.  
SOURCEID: 7(6):530-543, 1971.

A new careers model for delinquency prevention is presented. The model links education from the third year of high school to graduate school with intern type paid work experience in administration of justice agencies. The major thrust is not simply to provide opportunities for higher education and careers with social agencies, but to provide a means whereby youth can become participants in constructive approaches to social change through established institutions. 13 references.

99025  
AUTHORS: Polk, Kenneth.  
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon  
TITLE: Delinquency prevention and the Youth Service Bureau.  
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.

SOURCEID: 7(6):490-511, 1971.

A review of statistics on rates of juvenile delinquency suggests that the number of youth involved in criminal activity is grossly underestimated. Problems in the correctional response to delinquency are discussed. Some newer programs of correction and rehabilitation are briefly noted, including the Wayne County Clinic for Child Study, the Intensive Treatment Project at San Quentin and Chino prisons, the Pilot Intensive Counseling Organization Project, Highfields, the Paso Robles School, the Fremont Experiment and the Pricot Ranch Study. None of these programs have been very successful. A community approach is described which would link youth to services, develop new resources, and modify established institutions. Models of community Youth Service Bureaus include a cooperating agencies model, a community organizational model, a citizen action model, a street outreach model and a system modification model. Possible functions of youth service bureaus are discussed. These include development of responsible and responsive communities, involvement of youth, development of nonlegal integrative procedures, and development of positive options for the creation of legitimate identities. Adolescents must be given a chance to be somebody, to become competent, to participate in contributing roles, to have experiences which develop sense of belonging, and to enjoy supportive counseling services. 21 references.

99026

**AUTHORS:** Cohen, Fred.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany, N. Y.  
**TITLE:** A lawyer looks at juvenile justice.  
**SOURCE:** Criminal Law Bulletin.  
**SOURCEID:** 7(6):513-529, 1971.

A critical, skeptical examination of the stages of development of legal concern for the juvenile and judicial concern for procedural regularity in juvenile courts is given. Legal attention to juveniles is characterized by broad and ambiguous statutory language, wide discretionary powers vested in administrators, flexibility of duration of confinement, focus on privilege rather than right, relaxation of procedural safeguards, and a narrow scope of judicial review. The 1966 case of Kent versus the US and the 1967 case in re Gault have great potential for some basic changes in the format of delinquency proceedings. Increased use of defense lawyers is one of these, reduction of secrecy that may work against the accused is another. The role of the attorney in juvenile delinquency cases is discussed. The future stages of development in the juvenile process should build on the principle of a special concern for youth and move from procedural protections to avoidance of the incarceratory aspects of the system in favor of greater use of the community. 28 references.

99029

**AUTHORS:** Lidberg, L.  
**ADDRESS:** Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Pack 10401, Stockholm 60, Sweden  
**TITLE:** Abuse of central stimulants and its effect on criminal behavior in Sweden.  
**SOURCE:** Pharmakopsychiatrie Neuro-Psychopharmakologie (Stuttgart).  
**SOURCEID:** 4(4):212-215, 1971.

Similarities and differences between criminals in Sweden who abuse central nervous system stimulants (intravenously administered) and those who abuse alcohol are noted. In background the groups are similar, except that few of the stimulant abusers are immigrants or visitors from foreign lands. Considerable differences are found in the types of crimes committed. Stimulants facilitate crimes in which manners, performance and role taking are important, as in check passing. False check passing is the most frequent type of crime in the group of criminals who abuse stimulants. Among older drug taking

criminals, car stealing and intense and reckless car driving are common. The fact that stimulants may create paranoid states is often the cause of crimes of violence, many of them very serious. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

99041

AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.  
ADDRESS: State University of New York, Albany, N.Y.  
TITLE: /Rebuttal to letter, "On 'Do delinquents drift?'" /  
TITLE: Reply to Spector.  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 18(3):422-424, 1971.

Although Matza, Cloward and Ohlin, and Cohen all deal with classic lower class gang delinquency, Matza's control theory is not limited to an explanation of lower class delinquency. Lower class gangs would be useful but are not necessary in examining Matza's theory. The delinquent activities (drinking, fist fighting, sexual promiscuity) claimed by Spector to have limited usefulness as measures of commitment to operational subcultures, were selected for illustration from among 26 different activities because of their high chi-square values -- not because of their theoretical import. In re-reading Matza's book, the author finds no theoretical choices that he had failed to see previously. Calculation of percentages in the various tables were consistent with the way in which Matza frames the question ("to what extent is an individual committed to the misdeeds in which he engages?") and presents his empirical results. Furthermore, Hindelang's article did conclude that subcultural values were created and supported by the gang. 5 references.

99052

AUTHORS: Spector, Malcolm.  
ADDRESS: McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
TITLE: On "Do delinquents drift?".  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 18(3):420-422, 1971.

Two methodological issues are raised regarding Hindelang's test between Matza's theory of delinquency and the delinquent subculture theories of Cohen, and Cloward and Ohlin: (1) these theories all deal with lower class gang delinquency, but Hindelang's sample consisted of middle class schoolchildren; (2) the delinquent activities of drinking, fist fighting, and promiscuous sexual behavior are subject to controversy and dissension in the dominant culture and therefore have limitations as measures of commitment to operational subcultures. In addition, Hindelang fails to see certain theoretical choices posed by Matza and as a consequence calculates the percentages in his tables in the wrong direction. The percentages should be recast to answer the question, "To what extent do values determine behavior?" rather than the question, "To what extent do people approve of the things they do or don't do?". Furthermore it is not adequately demonstrated that the subcultural values given are indeed those of the teenage street corner gang and not simply variations in individual attitudes. 7 references.

99053

AUTHORS: Conklin, John E.  
ADDRESS: Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts  
TITLE: Dimensions of community response to the crime problem.  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 18(3):373-385, 1971.

Various dimensions of public response to the crime problem were examined by surveying people from a high crime rate urban area and people from a low crime rate suburban area. The urban sample perceives higher local crime rates than the suburban sample, and it also feels less safe, less trustful of others, and less positive affect for the community than the suburban sample. Relationships



between perception of crime and the dimensions of response are stronger in the urban sample than in the suburban sample, suggesting a threshold effect may be operating, with perception of crime affecting dimensions of community life only after that perception has passed a certain level. 12 references. (Author abstract modified)

99066

**AUTHORS:** Shah, Jyotsna H.  
**ADDRESS:** Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi 22, India  
**TITLE:** Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** Social Defence.  
**SOURCEID:** 6(22):23-26, 1971.

Various legal and traditional methods in India are described by which the public may participate in prevention and control of crime and delinquency in both urban and rural settings. The laws and rules affording the public an opportunity to take part in these efforts are reviewed. It is pointed out that the fullest use is not now made of these laws and that members of the public have not yet realized the potential for their activity in this field. Apathy toward time consuming administrative and judicial practices is blamed. Efforts of the central Advisory Board on Correctional Services and the State Advisory Boards are directed toward stimulating public awareness of the problems of social defense and sympathy for the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. All voluntary social services, such as those in housing, health, education, welfare, employment, recreation, and counseling can ultimately help to reduce crime and delinquency among adults and juveniles. To date, the role to be played by volunteers has not been clarified; there is some mutual suspicion between professional and volunteer groups and misunderstanding of the proper role of volunteers. Additional training is needed for voluntary workers, the judiciary -- especially those persons dealing with children, and voluntary probation officers. The Central Bureau of Correctional Services seeks to disseminate information through orientation seminars and is considering establishing regular social defence training institutions.

99067

**AUTHORS:** Sabnis, M. S.  
**ADDRESS:** Labour Welfare, Maharashtra, India  
**TITLE:** Research utilization and policy formulation in social defence.  
**SOURCE:** Social Defence.  
**SOURCEID:** 6(22):9-22, 1971.

Social defense is defined as consisting of measures to strengthen formal law enforcement agencies, particularly those dealing with institutional and socialized programs for rehabilitation of offenders, and secondarily to deter susceptible persons from criminal or antisocial activity. It is concluded that there are several prerequisites to harnessing social defense research to policy formulation: (1) creating an appropriate climate of research through education of the public; (2) selecting critical areas of the social situation through agreement between the police and the courts, on the one hand, and the correctional administrator, voluntary institution and social scientist on the other; (3) demarking areas of consultation between law enforcement agencies and law institutions; (4) undertaking research study only after adequate preparation and agreement on data to be collected; (5) adopting a multidisciplinary approach in research; (6) examination of the programs periodically by administrators; (7) conviction on the part of social defense policy makers that research is important and useful; and (8) research to be unbiased, objective, analytical and critical.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

99113

**AUTHORS:** Woodside, Roy.

**ADDRESS:** Andrew Duncan Clinic, Royal Edinburgh Hospital,  
Morningside Terrace, Edinburgh 10, Scotland

**TITLE:** Probation and psychiatric treatment in Edinburgh.

**SOURCE:** The British Journal of Psychiatry (London).

**SOURCEID:** 118 (546):561-570, 1971.

A report is presented on offenders recommended for psychiatric treatment at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital during the year 1966 to 1968 oriented toward diagnosis and response to therapy. The procedures leading to admission are described and social and psychiatric background of the probationers, based on medical, rather than probation records, are set forth. Data include the current offense and clinical record of probationers, diagnosis and criminality, their hospital experience, and the outcome of treatment and probation. Special problems of hospital treatment are described. The patients were difficult and unpromising therapeutic material, there was a lack of information and coordination between the probation department and the psychiatrist, and a relative intransigence of difficulties when the diagnosis was that of personality disorder. Probation officers felt that the facilities for assessment of offenders being considered for psychiatric treatment are inadequate; that a recurrent source of difficulty was the lack of familiarity, on the part of the hospital, with probation requirements and procedures; and that there is a failure of communication between hospital staff and the probation department. Suggestions are made as to facilities and procedures needed to alleviate the problems. 6 references.

99133

**AUTHORS:** Ferracuti, Franco.

**ADDRESS:** University of Rome, Rome, Italy

**TITLE:** /Coordination of research in the various disciplines related to criminology./

**TITLE:** La coordinazione della ricerca interdisciplinare in criminologia.

**SOURCE:** Scuola Positiva.

**SOURCEID:** 13(2):200-225, 1971.

A general report, given at the 1970 International Congress for Criminology, in Madrid, on research in various fields related to criminology advocates increased coordination. Successively examined are: 1) 10 national reports on research done in various countries; 2) studies that propose a methodology of interdiscipline coordination; 3) endeavors to synthesize data gathered in several fields related to criminology; 4) concepts that underlie research team work and the main objectives criminology research may pursue (operational research, diagnosis, evaluational research); 5) some administrative problems of interdiscipline research; 6) prospects for such research in criminology. The interconnection of the many elements which give rise to crime call for coordination of the various approaches and fields related to criminology. 104 references.

99171

**AUTHORS:** Tupker, Howard E.; Prescott, Mary.

**ADDRESS:** Iowa Training School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa

**TITLE:** Two types of treatment programs at the Iowa Training School for Boys: a comparative study of resident characteristics and treatment outcome. (Unpublished paper).

**SOURCEID:** Eldora, Iowa, Iowa Training School for Boys, 1970. 28p.

Two types of treatment programs at the Iowa Training School for boys are compared as to resident characteristics and treatment outcome. The first program, a comprehensive and intensive residential treatment program, involves the most severely disturbed boys and those with disciplinary problems. Other boys are admitted to a regular cottage program. An initial observation of the comparison

was that the 2 groups seem to be most differentiated on the basis of adjustment and outcome, rather than on the basis of characteristic variables. Several of the characteristic variables, however, raised significant questions. These involved the lack of minority group members participating in the intensive resident program, the relationship between variables measuring family disorganization and treatment program participation, and parole failure rate as related to prior commitment to other institutions. Additional findings included the fact that educational retardation of about 1 to 2 years existed on the average for both groups. These results are discussed in relation to possible need for changes in institutionally based programs and postrelease counseling and followup services, as well as implementation of transitional programs to prepare the inmates for the relatively unstructured living conditions of the post release period.

99173

**AUTHORS:** Brett, Peter.  
**ADDRESS:** Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia.  
**TITLE:** The law and the changing view of man.  
**SOURCE:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry (Carlton, Australia).  
**SOURCEID:** 5(2):78-83, 1971.

Legal implications of the changing view of man generated by the behavioral sciences are discussed. Recent research with human beings which suggests that, in many respects, men share the characteristics of other animal species, particularly in the area of instinctive behavior is briefly reviewed. Such findings directly affect the operation of the criminal justice system, since much of the daily work of courts is concerned with charges arising from physical violence, ranging from common assault to homicide, as well as sexual crimes. Presently held views on provocation and the ability of man to control his actions are insufficient bases for legal proceedings, and contemporary knowledge regarding human behavior and its animal origins must be incorporated into the legal structure. Several case examples are cited to illustrate this point.

99191

**AUTHORS:** Hodges, Emory F.  
**ADDRESS:** 312 S. Washington St., Alexandria, Va. 22314  
**TITLE:** Crime prevention by the indeterminate sentence law.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(3):291-295, 1971.

An estimate of the efficacy of the Maryland defective delinquent law, which permits indeterminate sentences for the treatment of certain dangerous offenders, is presented, based on the first 11 1/2 years of operation and a favorable conclusion is reached. By extrapolation from the limited evaluation of several hundred subjects, it is suggested that without the law, about 1500 additional crimes would have been committed by prisoners after their release if they had been sent to regular prisons rather than the Patuxent Institution. The belief is expressed that the indeterminate sentence, which is an integral part of the statute, protects society from the defective delinquent and handles him both effectively and humanely. 4 references. (Journal abstract modified)

99232

**AUTHORS:** Guze, Samuel B.; Goodwin, Donald W.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 4940 Audubon Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110  
**TITLE:** Diagnostic consistency in antisocial personality.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(3):360-361, 1971.

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Based on surveys made 8 or 9 years apart on convicted male felons, it was concluded that consistency in the diagnosis of antisocial personality is related to the extent of the original history of delinquent and criminal behavior. Inconsistency appears to be a manifestation of milder antisocial personality. 3 references. (Journal abstract modified)

99273

**AUTHORS:** Dituri, Frank.  
**ADDRESS:** 10401 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills, California 91344  
**TITLE:** Another thyrotoxic criminal?  
**SOURCE:** Annals of Internal Medicine.  
**SOURCEID:** 75(3):478-479, 1971.

A case is presented of a 27 year old man, a victim of thyrotoxicosis, on trial for possession of a sawed-off shotgun (a felony in California). His medical and criminal history dated back to age 18 when he was in the Air Force. After his wife left him, he began a series of burglaries and was discharged from the Air Force and subsequently imprisoned. He experienced marked nervousness, heat intolerance, and weight loss during the period from age 18 to 21, a period during which he behaved as a hardened criminal. The diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis was made while he was in the state penitentiary. With treatment, both his physical condition and his behavior improved, and he showed no further evidence of antisocial behavior during a 6 year period while receiving propylthiouracil or methimazole. Symptoms became exacerbated 1 or 2 months after the man left prison, and he saw a physician who recommended only a small increase in the dosage of methimazole and urged the patient to have a surgical procedure. Before he could return to the physician, he was picked up by the police, who recognized that he was ill. Diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis with encephalopathy was made and the patient started on methimazole and reserpine. It is noted that the periods of antisocial behavior coincided with periods of illness and that the patient was a model prisoner while in remission, making efforts to rehabilitate himself through obtaining additional education. It is concluded that a requirement of adequate medical care as a condition of parole might have prevented recidivism.

99387

**AUTHORS:** Foren, Robert.  
**ADDRESS:** Schools of Applied Social Studies, University of Bradford, England  
**TITLE:** Is there a social work role for prison officers?  
**SOURCE:** Prison Service Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:11-13, 1971.

Social work in prison should not be the exclusive province of the professional social worker but should be an activity to which other members of the staff can contribute. The prison staff should be assisted in changing their orientation further toward a



therapeutic concern for the individual inmate. Benefits will accrue to the prison staff, who find they have a more diverse and satisfying job, to the social worker (welfare officer), who cannot handle an impossible case load, and to the prisoners, who will benefit from a more unified philosophy of management. Prison officers not only can but must play an important role in prisoner rehabilitation and must receive proper training to facilitate this role. Both group and individual counseling may be undertaken, and the social worker need not necessarily be confined to consultation with the staff but may continue to counsel with individual inmates. It is the prison officer who has greatest opportunity for continuous contact with the prisoner and who can be of greatest influence and help with his personal problems. 26 references.

99388

**AUTHORS:** Dunbar, Ian.  
**ADDRESS:** Long Lartin, England  
**TITLE:** Long Lartin -- the development of a concept.  
**SOURCE:** Prison Service Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:6-8, 1971.

The history and philosophy behind maximum security prisons in England is briefly described. Long Lartin was established in 1968 as England's seventh dispersal prison for maximum security prisoners, embodying such modern devices as closed circuit television and electronic security and alarm systems to release personnel for other duties. There is an effort to give prisoners more responsibility and variety in their lives. The Long Lartin guiding committee advises on: security, the central automatic security control system, staffing, population, research, and the overall regime. The objective is to create and maintain a humane and constructive atmosphere in which both security and treatment can be achieved with long-term, high security prisoners. Self-respect, personal responsibility, and freedom of choice are to be encouraged to the extent compatible with control and security. Topics discussed briefly include: flexible security measures, work and work breaks (including a week off after 2 years of sentence), food, education, the shaping of attitudes and relationships through treatment, segregation units for controlling (not punishing) disruptive men, and the nature of staffing. 13 references.

99389

**AUTHORS:** Harris, L.G.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Employing ex-prisoners.  
**SOURCE:** Prison Service Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:10, 1971.

A leading Midlands, England, industrialist describes 14 years of employing ex-prisoners in his brush and broom factory. Topics discussed include interpersonal relations between the former prisoners and other employees and in the town generally, the need for additional training to further careers, living accommodations and stimulus to family life, the need to avoid criticizing these men for the hereditary and environmental factors that make them "inadequate and weak," and the responsiveness of the ex-prisoners to kind and considerate treatment.

99462

**AUTHORS:** Grenier, Walter J.  
**ADDRESS:** Juvenile Division, Department of Corrections, Springfield, Illinois  
**TITLE:** New dimensions in staff development in a juvenile correctional system.  
**SOURCE:** Children.  
**SOURCEID:** 18(5):187-191, 1971.

A new approach to staff development adopted by the Illinois

juvenile correctional system is described. Counselors, youth supervisors, and other employees are participating in the decision making process on matters directly affecting the young people in their care, based on a comprehensive program which teaches them to use management techniques of training, participation, and 3 way communication to increase their competency. The program aims at fostering understanding between all levels of authority within the correctional system and to promote conditions conducive to maximum productivity. Contrary to classical management techniques, the program uses techniques proven to be effective by behavioral researchers in learning, communicating, and establishing meaningful relationships. Key criteria to success of this type of management are: (1) identification of a common organizational goal; (2) communication at all levels; and (3) participative management in which employee influence on policy is reflected. The program statement and application of the new staff development program in the Illinois Juvenile Division are examined as an illustration of these innovations. 2 references.

99471

**AUTHORS:** Zelhart, Paul F., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas  
**TITLE:** RPM correlates of attitudes toward delinquency: before and after contact with delinquents.  
**SOURCE:** Psychological Reports.  
**SOURCEID:** 29 (1):293-294, 1971.

Response to Power Measure (RPM) correlates of attitudes of prospective staff personnel toward delinquency are presented, as determined before and after contact with delinquents. The cooperative and submissive roles of the RPM were related to unfavorable attitudes of 24 staff persons toward delinquency both before and after contact with delinquents. After contact with delinquents, the permissive role was related to favorable attitudes toward delinquency. Such findings indicate that the PPM might be successfully used in the screening of prospective employees who are to work with delinquents. 3 references. (Author abstract modified)

99483

**AUTHORS:** Mailloux, Noel  
**ADDRESS:** Institut de Psychologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, Canada  
**TRITITLE:** /The juvenile delinquent guilty of homicide: reeducation vs. incarceration./  
**TITLE:** Le jeune delinquant coupable d'homicide: reeducation vs. incarceration.  
**SOURCE:** Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).  
**SOURCEID:** 10 (2-3):56-60, 1970.

A synthesis of social and human implications outlined in a conference on juvenile delinquency is presented. The problem of judicial approach to a serious crime is examined and the dilemma of objectivity versus humane and personal judgement is discussed. It is suggested that humane treatment and rehabilitation can better serve society and the juvenile offender by reawakening a moral and humane conscience. Fault is found in the present practice of unique judgement and sentencing by a single judge, psychiatrist, or juvenile authority. A decisional process is suggested to replace the present method of judgement and sentencing.

99484

**AUTHORS:** Gendreau, Gilles.  
**ADDRESS:** Boscoville, Montreal  
**TRITITLE:** /Boscoville and new perspectives of reeducation./  
**TITLE:** Boscoville et les nouvelles perspectives de reeducation.  
**SOURCE:** Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).

SOURCEID: 10 (2-3):61-68, 1970.

The Boscoville team affirms the fact that reeducation of juvenile delinquents begins well before the arrival at an institution and that it is the evolution of a long process punctuated by several crises. Reeducation of delinquents must begin with the basic emotion of love. Three points are stressed in rehabilitation: 1) the cooperation between diverse institutions and organizations working towards rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents; 2) creation of penitentiaries with analogous treatment programs; 3) abolition of the death penalty.

99485

AUTHORS: Trahan, Marcel.

ADDRESS: Cour de Bien-Etre Social, Montreal

TITLE: /The juvenile delinquent guilty of homicide in modern society./

TITLE: Le jeune delinquant coupable d'homicide dans la societe moderne.

SOURCE: Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).

SOURCEID: 10 (2-3):11-13, 1970.

Reflections on some events leading to the establishment of Boscoville are presented. The center is praised for its concept of reeducation for juvenile delinquents rather than mere confinement. With regard to juveniles, the phrase "author of homicide" is coined to replace "guilty of homicide", thus presenting a new outlook on juvenile delinquency. Rather than declaring a youth guilty, he is judged a juvenile delinquent and made the object of a measure of protection, assistance, surveillance, and reeducation. Boscoville is an example of the new outlook which offers the juvenile offender a ray of hope through rehabilitation.

99486

AUTHORS: Szabo, Denis.

ADDRESS: Institut de criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, Canada

TITLE: /Homicide by juveniles: some sociological observations./

TITLE: L'homicide chez les jeunes: quelques observations sociologiques.

SOURCE: Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).

SOURCEID: 10 (2-3):4-10, 1970.

A discussion of juvenile homicide is presented by examining the crime, criminality, and the criminal. To examine the crime, the relation between the act and personality is analyzed and typologies and comparisons are established. The judicial aspect is emphasized. In the analysis of criminality, comparisons are established with the socioeconomic and sociocultural universe which produces delinquency. Sociological etiology constitutes the main objective of investigation. The criminal is analyzed first from a psychosociological point of view. The processes of socialization, its mechanisms, and faults are examined. The integration of the individual into familial, parental, neighborhood, educational, and vocational structures is given special attention. The criminal is analyzed secondly from a psychodynamic point of view emphasizing biological and hereditary factors rather than factors of Freudian terms of development. 8 references.

99512

AUTHORS: Lukianowicz, M.

ADDRESS: 33, North Circular Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland

TITLE: Infanticide.

SOURCE: Psychiatria Clinica (Basel).

SOURCEID: 4 (3):145-150, 1971.

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A discussion is presented on the overt late type of infanticide, in which the killer does not try to hide the crime and may very often attempt suicide after committing the act. The personality of these women, the dynamics involved in evoking such behavior, the precipitating factors, and the methods of killing are described and illustrated with 3 case examples. An attempt is made to determine the presence of any prodromal or premonitory symptoms in the potential killers which might help to predict the imminent danger to the child and to take precautionary measures for his protection. In most cases of such psychosis, the patients usually give either verbal warning or a warning by their disturbed behavior. Taking such warnings seriously might save the child's life. In women with aggressive psychopathy, particularly, the danger of homicide is always inherent in their impulsive personality, which lacks normal inhibitions. 31 references.

99546

AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Problems of destructive disorder.  
SOURCE: In: Bryant, C., Social problems today: dilemmas and dissensus.  
SOURCEID: Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1971. 546 p. (p.463-532).

Six previously published articles on crime and violence in the US are presented. An analysis of the life of Ben Chaney, younger brother of the murdered civil rights worker, is given. An account of a delinquent gang is provided. The summary section of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice is reprinted. A discussion of why rioting can be pleasant for some participants is given. A case study of a juvenile who enjoyed setting fire to skid row men is provided. Some general perspectives on violence in the US are provided.

99579

AUTHORS: Wolfe, Betsy M.; Baron, Robert A.  
ADDRESS: University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. 29208  
TITLE: Laboratory aggression related to aggression in naturalistic social situations: effects of an aggressive model on the behavior of college student and prisoner observers.  
SOURCE: Psychonomic Science.  
SOURCEID: 24(4):193-194, 1971.

Twenty male college students and 20 male prisoners of comparable age were first angered by a confederate of the experimenter and then permitted to aggress against this individual by means of electric shock. Before aggressing, half of the subjects in each of these groups were exposed to the behavior of an aggressive model, while the remaining individuals attacked the anger instigator in the absence of such experience. Results indicated that the prisoners delivered significantly more intense shocks to the victim than did the students. In addition, exposure to the model was highly effective in raising the level of aggression on the part of subjects in both groups. These results were discussed in terms of the evidence they provide for the validity of laboratory techniques for the study of human aggression. 7 references. (Author abstract)

99655

AUTHORS: Panay, Ralph S.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Police dilemma with sexual crimes.  
SOURCE: Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality.  
SOURCEID: 5(9):208-209, 214-216, 1971.

The policeman is in the midst of a turmoil caused by new police methods, legal technicalities and changing sexual attitudes. It is noted that policemen in the lower echelons are recruited from



# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

diversified cultural backgrounds which influence their practice of law enforcement, particularly in situations involving sexual crimes or victimization. (Author abstract)

99802

**AUTHORS:** Roth, Loren H.; Ervin, Frank R.  
**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. 02114  
**TITLE:** Psychiatric care of federal prisoners.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(4):424-430, 1971.

Data from a thorough review of the records of 1,154 prisoners in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, indicated that the psychiatric morbidity within this group was about 20%. The bulk of psychiatric effort with the prisoners studied took place at the pretrial or immediate posttrial stage; very few inmates were seen again specifically for treatment. More effort should be devoted to the psychiatric evaluation and treatment of the convicted offender; among other benefits, this may be an efficient method of screening for and preventing future violent behavior. 18 references. (Journal abstract modified)

99803

**AUTHORS:** Marohn, Richard C.; Offer, Daniel; Ostrov, Eric.  
**ADDRESS:** Michael Reese Unit, Illinois State Psychiatric Institute, 1601 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Ill. 60612  
**TITLE:** Juvenile delinquents view their impulsivity.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(4):418-423, 1971.

A study of 24 hospitalized adolescent delinquents revealed that the delinquents were well aware of their impulsivity. This awareness was related not to age, sex, race, police contact, or incarceration but to objective measures of impulsivity. In some impulsive delinquents, internal awareness of their intrapsychic inability to control and modulate impulses was blocked and was projected onto the outside world; it was experienced as a feeling of doom or helplessness about the future. 17 references. (Journal abstract)

99820

**AUTHORS:** Malmquist, Carl P.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Child Development, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455  
**TITLE:** Premonitory signs of homicidal aggression in juveniles.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(4):461-465, 1971.

Some of the clinical features observed in juveniles who have committed a homicide are delineated. Prodromal signs before the act was committed included behavioral changes, cries for help, use of drugs, object losses, threats of manhood, somatization, an emotional crescendo, and homosexual threats. It is believed that the homicide can serve the illusory function of saving one's self and ego from destruction by displacing onto someone else the focus for aggressive discharge. 7 references. (Journal abstract modified)

99890

**AUTHORS:** Berns, Walter.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
**TITLE:** On pornography: I. Pornography vs. democracy: the case for censorship.  
**SOURCE:** Public Interest.  
**SOURCEID:** 22:3-24, 1971.

A brief review of recent developments in censorship and pornography is presented. Difficulties of formulating rules of law

to distinguish obscenity from art are noted. The function of shame in man is discussed. It is argued that shame is important, that the absence of shame is probably a perversion and not natural. The argument for censorship from the link between shame and self-restraint is presented. The need for a means of distinguishing between justified and unjustified obscenity is stressed. It is concluded that it would be safer, and better public policy, to err on the side of restriction. 16 references.

99891

**AUTHORS:** Bickel, Alexander.  
**ADDRESS:** Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
**TITLE:** On pornography: II. Dissenting and concurring opinions.  
**SOURCE:** Public Interest.  
**SOURCEID:** 22:25-44, 1971.

The role of the tone or style of a society in relation to regulation of pornography is discussed. Laws on pornography are of necessity ambiguous about their aims. It is argued that the federal government should leave control of pornography to states and localities, which should be permitted to run the risks incumbent in attempting to control. Stanley Kaufman argues for removal of all restrictions on pornography save those banning advertising and sale to minors. Wilson Care McWilliams argues for self-censorship as the only appropriate mode. Marshall Cohen thinks only public nuisance aspects of pornography, especially situations which deprive the public of freedom not to be exposed to it, should be subject to legislation. 10 references.

99892

**AUTHORS:** Wilson, James O.  
**ADDRESS:** Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
**TITLE:** On pornography: III. Violence, pornography, and social science.  
**SOURCE:** Public Interest.  
**SOURCEID:** 22:45-61, 1971.

A review of uses of social science by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence and the Commission on Obscenity is offered. In general it is concluded that the Commission on Violence relied on bad social science, while the Commission on Obscenity relied too exclusively on social science. The lack of clarity in the reports as to the nature of the basic elements (violence and sexuality) is stressed. In both cases the central defect was the failure or inability to select an appropriate definition of the kind of effects either erotica or violence in the media might produce. While the violence commission concluded that violence in television programs can and does have adverse effects on audiences, Wilson contends there is almost no scientific evidence whatever to support the conclusion. Aggression research by Bandura and others is criticized. The question concerning the effects of obscenity is not whether it is harmful, but whether its harm is trivial or great. Difficulties of studying real life cause and effect relations are discussed. Social science probably cannot answer the questions put to it by those who wish to rest the case for or against censorship on the proved effects of exposure to obscenity, media violence, scurrilous political literature and the like. These moral issues have to rest on political and philosophical considerations. 2 references.

99893

**AUTHORS:** Ianni, Francis A.J.  
**ADDRESS:** Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027  
**TITLE:** The Mafia and the web of kinship.  
**SOURCE:** Public Interest.  
**SOURCEID:** 22:78-100, 1971.

A review of information on the Mafia is presented. An analysis of immigration patterns, Mafia membership, and kinship relations is used to show that the big business image of the Mafia is inaccurate. The spirit of the Mafia derives from the fact that every man seeks protection for himself and his family. He can get this only from a network of protection to which he finds himself bound. Early formation of the Mafia and its operations were restricted to the Italian-American community by communication and cultural difficulties. The Unione Siciliana is discussed. After 1930, the Italian-Americans succeeded the Jews as the major ethnic group in the ranks of organized crime, and at the same time began to gain organized political power. An era of Italian crime seems to be passing in large measure because of the changing nature of the Italian community and its inclusion in the society. A Mafia did and does exist, but its character is a compound of cultural attitude and a web of kinships peculiar to the Italian scene.

99900

**AUTHORS:** Noble, Grant.  
**ADDRESS:** Center for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester, Leicester, England  
**TITLE:** Discrimination between different forms of televised aggression by delinquent and non-delinquent boys.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Criminology (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(3):230-244, 1971.

The sequential form of the repertory grid test was used to measure the relative abilities of delinquents and controls to provide constructs by which they discriminated between different types of aggressive television programs. Repertory grid methodology was employed so that a comparison could be made between delinquent and matched control boys as regards a measure of the intensity of conceptual relationships, namely the overall tendency that the elicited constructs or verbal categories were associated or disassociated. Delinquents provided fewer constructs than controls, but there were no significant differences between samples as regards intensity scores. No significant differences were found between delinquents, assessed as aggressive (whether rated by peers or by psychologists) and nonaggressive delinquents or controls. These data are discussed in relation to the hypothesis that delinquents imitate the aggressive behavior of television models. 15 references. (Author abstract)

99902

**AUTHORS:** Gath, Dennis; Tennent, Gavin; Pidduck, Ronald.  
**ADDRESS:** University Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, England  
**TITLE:** Criminological characteristics of bright delinquents.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Criminology (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(3):275-279, 1971.

The criminal characteristics of 50 delinquent boys of superior intelligence were compared with those of a control series of delinquents of average intelligence. The delinquency records of the 2 groups were similar in terms of numbers of previous convictions. The bright boys made their first court appearance at a later age. There were no intergroup differences in choice of offense, but more high IQ boys committed offenses which seemed to be psychologically determined. The bright boys were treated more leniently by the courts. 13 references. (Author abstract)

99903

**AUTHORS:** Sealy, A.P.; Banks, Charlotte.  
**ADDRESS:** London School of Economics and Social Science, London, England  
**TITLE:** Social maturity, training, experience and recidivism amongst British borstal boys.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Criminology (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(3):245-264, 1971.

A sample of 200 borstal inmates, randomly selected from the intake into classifying centers from the south east of England, were intensively interviewed, and their reconvictions within one year after release followed up. A scale of social maturity, based on the work of Douglas Grant and others in California, was devised and tested for validity. It was found that a low reconviction rate within a year after release was directly associated with high level of maturity and that boys of low maturity tended to do better at open than at closed borstals, although this aspect of the institution made no difference to the reconviction rates of more mature boys. A correlation was found between level of maturity and type of training borstal, when borstals were classified by the predicted success of their intake according to Mannheim-Wilkins. This was not due to any relation between Mannheim-Wilkins and social maturity. Boys of medium maturity level, who tend to be rigid, conformists, and manipulators of regulations and relationships, do very much worse than any other boys at borstals with moderate intake. Although there was no difference in success rates between any of the maturity types at the borstals with intake of low predicted success, the reconviction rates of medium and high maturity boys showed a considerable advantage over those of low maturity boys after they had been to borstals with the best intake. 17 references. (Author abstract)

99904

**AUTHORS:** Davies, Martin; Sinclair, Ian.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Social Administration, University of Manchester, Manchester, Lancashire, England  
**TITLE:** Families, hostels and delinquents: an attempt to assess cause and effect.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Criminology (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(3):213-229, 1971.

Analysis of data from 2 studies of male adolescent probationers shows that delinquency may depend markedly on immediate environment. At home, some types of family are associated with high reconviction rates, some with low ones. The same variation was found to be true for different types of boys in different types of hostels. The behavior of the adolescent delinquent in both the institution and the family appeared to be determined by his need for a firm father figure whose discipline was supported by his wife and who was not afraid of emotional involvement. The influence of family circumstances was not the same for all offenders. Among probationers from unsatisfactory homes there appeared to be some whose recidivist tendencies could be temporarily contained by putting them in a more satisfactory environment; where the home was satisfactory, change of environment had little effect. Few typologies use family situation as a defining characteristic for types of delinquents. A model for social work diagnosis is offered which includes high support and low support homes as variables related to low and high social maladjustment and low, medium and high reconviction rates. It is claimed that the model is theoretically sensible and represents relationships between the variables in a way which permits accurate prediction. 11 references.

99968

**AUTHORS:** Chilton, Roland; Spielberger, Adele.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.  
**TITLE:** Is delinquency increasing? Age structure and the crime rate.  
**SOURCE:** Social Forces.  
**SOURCEID:** 48(3):487-493, 1971.

An age specific analysis of juvenile court referrals in Florida illustrates the crucial role of changing age structure in the interpretation of crime and delinquency statistics. Although the number of acts which resulted in referrals to Florida's juvenile



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courts rose sharply from 1958 to 1967, an examination of data submitted by the courts and the public school districts of the state for the period suggests that most of this increase could be predicted by changes in the number of children eligible for delinquency referral. The study also suggests 1) that the variation in delinquency rates observed both within and among counties is probably the result of differences in reporting practices, and 2) that increases in FBI crime rates for the state and its 6 SMSAs (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) for the same period are probably inflated by the inability of the crime index to take into account Florida's changing age structure. 7 references. (Journal abstract)

99999

**AUTHORS:** MacNamara, Donal E.J.  
**ADDRESS:** Bernard M. Baruch College, City University of New York, N.Y.  
**TITLE:** Police and sex: an interview with a criminologist.  
**SOURCE:** Sexual Behavior.  
**SOURCEID:** 1(4):24-31, 1971.

An interview with a criminologist is presented, in which the different types of criminal sexual activity are identified along with the usual police procedures for detection, and some observations concerning the sexual attitudes of the police population are offered. Highly hostile responses are noted by policemen toward unmotivated and vicious sex crimes, and possible overreaction to the criminal in such cases appears possible. The subject of forcible rape is discussed in some detail, including methods of apprehension, types of evidence used in identifying the offender, and pretrial detention procedures. Some opinion is offered on the personality types of rapist - murderers and possible psychological disturbances in such persons. The more minor sex offenses, such as exhibitionism, fetishism, obscene phone calls, and Peeping Toms are also discussed, as well as the activities and motives of prostitutes. Brief mention is made of the problem of homosexuality. Finally, a general description of the typical personality type found among law enforcement personnel is offered, and the suggestion that men become policemen because they are latent homosexuals is commented upon.

100040

**AUTHORS:** Allen, Harry; Lindner, Lewis; Goldman, Harold; Dinitz, Simon.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Criminology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.  
**TITLE:** Hostile and simple sociopaths: an empirical typology.  
**SOURCE:** Criminology.  
**SOURCEID:** 9(1):27-47, 1971.

Study of the antisocial sociopath is warranted by the immensity of the problem and the need for knowledge for treatment and prevention. Cleckley's 16 characteristic symptoms of sociopathy are listed. The major purpose of this research was to confirm cardiovascular hyperactivity of sociopaths to adrenaline and to delineate the objective social and psychological characteristics of sociopaths. Consecutive admissions (1375) to the Ohio Penitentiary were screened to produce potential subjects between 21 and 35 with IQ above 100 and the characteristics of sociopathy indicated by Cleckley. Two hundred eligibles were found, of whom 43 were studied on organic, psychological and sociological levels. Physiologic measures of heartbeat and skin resistance as well as of avoidance and positively reinforced learning under drug and placebo conditions were obtained. Epinephrine elevated the heart rate and skin resistance more in the sociopath than in the nonsociopath, though not to the point of statistical significance. Saline solution placebo failed to elevate the heart rate and skin resistance. With regard to avoidance learning the 2 groups were not differentiated. Further analysis showed the epinephrine effect of increased cardiovascular responsivity to be true only of simple sociopaths, and for them it was significantly different from normals and from hostile sociopaths. Striking differences in the social and military histories of the 2

types of sociopaths were found. The empirical differences suggest that sociopathy is not a single entity. 11 references.

100041

**AUTHORS:** Farrell, Ronald A.  
**ADDRESS:** Utah State University, Logan, Utah  
**TITLE:** Class linkages of legal treatment of homosexuals.  
**SOURCE:** Criminology.  
**SOURCEID:** 9(1):49-68, 1971.

The relationship between the social status and legal treatment of adult male homosexual sex offenders was investigated. Controlled variables were prior offense record, age of youngest object, degree of consent, public or private performance, type of act. A disproportionately large number of offenders held for court were from the lower classes and their legal treatment was more severe than that of higher status persons guilty of roughly similar offenses. Middle class homosexuals probably carry out their acts with low visibility. A further factor is the higher capacity of middle class offenders to make bail. Future studies should attempt to get data on whether defendants were released on bail, quality of legal counsel, judges, use of jury, diagnostic center recommendations to the court, and the offender's appearance. 29 references.

100042

**AUTHORS:** Hepburn, John R.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa  
**TITLE:** Subcultures, violence, and the subculture of violence: an old rut or a new road?  
**SOURCE:** Criminology.  
**SOURCEID:** 9(1):87-98, 1971.

Literature on the notion of violence in relation to subcultures is reviewed. It is concluded that before the implementation and evaluation of a theory of subcultural violence may proceed, criminologists must recognize that all forms of violence are not a manifestation of such a subculture. The need for distinguishing the type of violent offender is stressed. Empirical and theoretical approaches must focus on intra-aspects and implications of the concept. The ramifications of the concept of a subculture of violence must be studied. The concept should be used as a referent to attempt prediction of recidivism of violent offenders. 25 references.

100043

**AUTHORS:** Ball, Richard A.; Lilly, J. Robert.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia  
**TITLE:** Juvenile delinquency in a rural county.  
**SOURCE:** Criminology.  
**SOURCEID:** 9(1):69-85, 1971.

Incidence of juvenile delinquency in a West Virginia county with balanced rural and urban characteristics was investigated. Of 398 boys, only 2% reported having been to court, 20% had been stopped by police for doing something. On a modified Nye-Short Scale one fourth admitted taking things, damaging public or private property, 20% reported skipping school, half had defied their parents and one third had driven a car without a licence. Most of these were single occasion offenses. The hypothesis that there will be a significant relationship between neutralization of excesses and self-reported delinquency was supported. There was a more significant relationship between attributed neutralization and delinquency than between personal neutralization and delinquency. There was a weak but positive relationship between scores on the Juvenile Anomia Index and self-reported juvenile delinquency. The self-concept inventory was potentially more predictive of delinquency than any other measure employed. 12 references.

100063

**AUTHORS:** Rutter, Michael; Yule, William.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Psychiatry, University of London, England.  
**TITLE:** Reading retardation and antisocial behaviour -- the nature of the association.  
**SOURCE:** In: Rutter, M., Education, health and behaviour.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, John Wiley, 1970. 474 p. (p.240-255).

Severe reading retardation is very frequently associated with antisocial behaviour. In the Isle of Wight survey a third of the children more than 28 months retarded in their reading exhibited clinically significant antisocial behavior and a third of the antisocial children were at least 28 months retarded in reading. In their developmental features and their family characteristics the children who were both antisocial and backward in reading showed a closer resemblance to the children with pure reading disability than to those with a pure antisocial disorder. It is suggested that both reading difficulties and antisocial behavior may develop on the basis of similar types of temperamental deviance but also that delinquency may sometimes arise as a maladaptive response to educational failure. Thus, the child who fails to read and who thereby falls behind in his school work may rebel against all the values associated with school when he finds that he cannot succeed there. These school values include obedience to authority and respect for property. Accordingly, in searching for alternative sources of satisfaction which run counter to what the school stands for, he may get involved in antisocial activities and so become delinquent. Some ways in which these hypotheses might be tested are outlined. The association between reading retardation and antisocial behavior is an important one; further investigation is likely to be rewarding and the results might well throw light on the processes involved in the development of both conditions. (Author abstract modified)

100243

**AUTHORS:** Darawola, T.; Grange, J.J.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Community Health, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, Nigeria  
**TITLE:** The cannabis problem among prisoners in Lagos.  
**SOURCE:** Bulletin on Narcotics.  
**SOURCEID:** 23(2):5-10, 1971.

The social and psychological background of persons serving sentences for smoking and selling cannabis in the maximum security prison in Lagos, Nigeria are surveyed and the facilities available for reforming and rehabilitating them are investigated. A group of 101 convicts were studied. A near majority of them are teenagers and young adults with a high illiteracy rate, living in the slum areas of the city. Their criminal record of 47% with previous conviction is quite high. The users of cannabis are convinced of the benefits derived from it. All of them claimed it gave them happiness, 97% said it removed fatigue and 90% claimed it increased appreciation for music. Only 3% claimed it gave them the urge to commit crime. The condition in the prison and facilities available for rehabilitating the prisoners are reviewed. Interdisciplinary approach is recommended for dealing with this sociological problem. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

100328

**AUTHORS:** Shev, Edward E.; Wright, James.  
**ADDRESS:** 516 Sutter Street, Suite 812, San Francisco, California 94102  
**TITLE:** The uses of psychiatric techniques in selecting and training police officers as part of their regular training.  
**SOURCE:** Police.  
**SOURCEID:** 15(5):13-16, 1971.

In 1964, the city of Sausalito, California, began to update and

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professionalize its police department through the application of the principles of POST (Peace Officers Standards and Training). Added to POST's recommendations was a psychiatric evaluation of each candidate to determine his stability and whether he was free of emotional problems. Most important was the adoption of a continuous inservice program which employed the techniques of group psychotherapy, and included formal topic discussion classes, individual therapy interview sessions, and a reevaluation of each person being promoted to supervisory capacity to determine emotional maturity to handle the supervisory roles of sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and chief. (Author abstract modified)

100331

AUTHORS: Lerman, Paul.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Child convicts.  
SOURCE: Trans-Action.  
SOURCEID: 8(9-10):35-44, 72, 1971.

It is evident that the old social definitions of what constitutes delinquency have led to the construction of a system of juvenile justice that is quite unjust. By failing to make reasonable distinctions and define them precisely, juvenile status offenders are not only treated more harshly but the semblance of ordered justice for all illegal behavior committed by juveniles is undermined. Maintenance of existing jurisdictional and definitional boundaries helps to perpetuate an unjust system for treating children. That this unjust system may also be a self-defeating one that compounds the original problem should also be taken into account before prematurely concluding that a shift in social labeling procedures is but a minor reform. A mere semantic shift in the social definition of children in trouble is not sufficient. The experience of New York in providing a social label of "person in need of supervision," without providing alternative civil modes for responding to this new distinction indicates that reform can sometimes take the guise of "word magic." Alternative social resources are needed for responding to change in social definitions. Whether we are willing to pay the financial costs for these alternatives is, of course, problematic. It is conceivable that the old system might be cheaper, even though its social costs outweigh any social benefits. Whether we will be willing to tax ourselves to support a more reasonable and moral social policy may turn out to be a critical issue. The problem of children in trouble is as much financial as it is political. Length of institutionalization, social characteristics of offenses and offenders, policy perspectives, and citizen involvement are discussed. (Author abstract modified)

100383

AUTHORS: Miller, Gary J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Administration of Justice, San Jose State College, 125 South Seventh Street, San Jose, California 95114  
TITLE: Narcotic enforcement officers training program.  
SOURCE: Police.  
SOURCEID: 15(5):33-38, 1971.

A narcotic enforcement officer training model is described. The program covers: an introduction to law enforcement work and narcotic investigation, history of narcotic traffic and addictions, legal control of drugs, the court system, opiates, hallucinogens, dangerous drugs, patterns in drug abuse, addiction, the drug offender, narcotic enforcement, and drug abuse educational programs. The purposes and objectives of the training program are discussed. Program structure, development, content, and methods of evaluation are presented. The program represents a beginning in narcotic enforcement training for local narcotic enforcement training for local narcotic enforcement officers. (Author abstract)



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100402

**AUTHORS:** Trojanowicz, Robert C.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Criminal Justice, College of Social Science,  
Olds Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing,  
Michigan 48823

**TITLE:** Juvenile delinquency and the middle class parent.  
**SOURCE:** Police.  
**SOURCEID:** 15(5):29-32, 1971.

Some of the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, especially in middle class and upper class communities are discussed. When a child reaches adolescence, there are limited outside resources and the child is no longer as predictable. If parents have never learned to use their intuitive feelings and good judgment, they will be at a loss in the teenage period. Extreme permissiveness and extreme discipline are symptoms of the same problem: inadequate parenting. The unrecognized immaturity of children, decision making, and unconscious parental transmissions of attitude and feelings are discussed. The generation gap is necessary in that the younger generation learns from the life experience of their elders and the older generation needs the vitality and idealism of the young.

100453

**AUTHORS:** Takahashi, Yoshiaki.  
**ADDRESS:** Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan

**TITLE:** Effects of probability of success, punishment and attributes of individuals upon predictive judgment of unethical behavior (I).

**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science, (Tokyo).

**SOURCEID:** 11(2):1-11, 1970.

Results are presented from a study of the effects of probability of success, punishment, and personal attributes on the predictive judgment of unethical behavior. Several hypotheses were offered for verification in relation to these conditions using 406 high school students as subjects. Findings indicate that (1) unethical behavior is more apt to be committed when a high probability of success is presumed, as well as when a mild punishment is expected; (2) when severe punishment is expected, such behavior is unlikely despite high success probability; and (3) on the contrary, mild punishment anticipation with only a low probability of success leads to unethical conduct. These findings are statistically analyzed to determine the rate of persons who judge their ability to behave in this manner based on the likelihood of success and the severity of punishment. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

100455

**AUTHORS:** Wishimura, Haruo.  
**ADDRESS:** Guidance Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan

**TITLE:** A classification of crimes by the quantitative method (1).

**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).

**SOURCEID:** 11(2):19-36, 1970.

The use of multivariate analysis to derive a classification of crimes in a quantitative manner is described. A group of 385 non-student male delinquents from 15 to 19 years of age were surveyed by a questionnaire which contained items of criminal behavior, family background and socioeconomic factors. The alternative of a question to which a subject was made to respond was his response category. When all responses were finished, a sequence of response categories from his characteristic pattern. Subjects and their patterns were analyzed by a computer. Each subject or category was given 3 dimensional values and subjects or categories were constellated in the 3 dimensional space. The constellation of subjects was then transformed into that of categorical crimes they committed. The

nearness or remoteness among these crimes was evaluated and interpreted. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

100461

**AUTHORS:** Mizushima, Keiichi.; Miyazaki, Kiyoshi; Yahisa, Takao.  
**ADDRESS:** Pisscho Women's College, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** Diagnostic scale for delinquency proneness.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):70-76, 1971.

A diagnostic inventory for determining delinquency proneness, as well as for defining the different types of delinquent behavior, is described. Using Mizushima's theoretical framework, the various multiple elements of delinquency proneness were roughly classified into 3 categories: (1) emotional disturbances, including psychopathic disorders and other aggressive and regressive disturbances; (2) accultural - attitudinal problems caused by identification with, or reference to, the delinquent subculture; (3) maladaptive disturbances caused by one or both of the above factors; and (4) ineffective family relationships related to emotional disturbance and delinquent acculturations; and (5) basic extroverted or introverted character. The common factor among all types of delinquents was defined as lack or rejection of interpersonal ties with socialized persons. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

100462

**AUTHORS:** Miyake, Shuichi; Mugishima, Fumio; Nakasato, Yoshiwasa.  
**ADDRESS:** National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** Analysis of delinquent crimes related to the car.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):56-59, 1971

Results of a survey of the use of automobiles in delinquent crimes in Japan and the attitudes of delinquent boys toward cars are presented. Subjects were 507 delinquent boys and 765 nondelinquent controls, and the data were gathered in 2 urbanized Japanese areas. Findings indicate that: (1) 42.2% of the total crimes committed involved automobile use; (2) vicious crime, particularly forcible rape, involved car use as the means to commit the act; (3) auto theft was committed primarily for joy riding, rather than permanent possession; (4) involvement in gang activities was strongly related to crimes involving cars; (5) delinquent boys use cars primarily for pleasure and many drive without a license; (6) nearly all subjects wanted cars, but delinquents are more attracted to sports models and emphasize speed and style; and (7) differences in the attitudes regarding morality in the use of cars between delinquents and nondelinquents were also notable. (Author abstract modified)

100464

**AUTHORS:** Komiya, Kaname; Doi, Toshihiko; Saito, Kensaku; Matsumoto, Iwao; Nishimura, Haruo; Suzuki, Shingo.  
**ADDRESS:** Guidance Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** General study of juvenile first offenders (report 5), offense behavior type and pre-delinquent behavior type.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):47-55, 1971.

Results of a study of the sociological, psychological, and criminal backgrounds of 3550 Japanese juvenile offenders at the time of their first arrest are presented. A survey was made of their attitudes toward the crime committed and toward their parents, as well as their past school and delinquency records. Family data were gathered, along with psychiatric and psychological testing results. Based on these findings, comparisons are given for the following: (1)

psychological factors and delinquent behavior between age groups; (2) environmental and family factors and juvenile social perception between age groups; (3) drug misuse and delinquent behavior; (4) delinquency proneness conditions and delinquent behavior; and (5) offense type and predelinquent behavior type. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

100465

**AUTHORS:** Mugijima, Fumio; Matsumoto, Yoshio.  
**ADDRESS:** Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** A study of delinquents differentiation from 1942 cohort in Tokyo (V): social position of boys in their residential communities and delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 10(2):1-11, 1970.

A report is presented on the influence of social position of boys in their residential community on delinquent behavior, based on data from 6172 boys born in 1942 and graduated from Tokyo junior high schools. The relative deprivation hypothesis for delinquency was used at the theoretical basis, and the boys' social origin and educational career were estimated as the comparative deviation from the average level of their respective junior high schools which were treated as the unit of residential community. Results of the analysis gave no support to the relative deprivation hypothesis for the occurrence of delinquency when the school district is assumed as the frame of reference. The delinquency differentiation appears to depend rather on the boys' status as estimated on their absolute level or using the very large community as the frame of relevance. 12 references. (Author abstract modified)

100466

**AUTHORS:** Nakasato, Yoshisasa; Aoyama, Yuriko.  
**ADDRESS:** Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** Resistance to temptation of girls in reformatory school.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(1):12-18, 1970.

Results are reported from a research experiment to determine the resistance to temptation of institutionalized delinquent girls, based on use of Grindler's modified ray gun game procedure. Subjects were 65 delinquent girls with an average age of 15.3 years and a control group of 119 boys and girls ranging in age from 8 to 12. Two experimental conditions involving control over the shooting situation and presentation of rewards were used to compare the occurrence of transgression to the specified rules in both the delinquent and primary school controls and to compare the shooting patterns of such transgression. Resulting differences in shooting patterns indicate that the mean resistance to temptation is weaker in delinquents than in the other pupils. (Author abstract modified)

100469

**AUTHORS:** Hoshino, Kanehiro.  
**ADDRESS:** Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** The subculture of the violent gang: leaders-followers relationships.  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(1):19-32, 1970.

Results of analysis of the leader - follower relationship among the violent gang subculture in Japan are presented, based on questionnaire data obtained from 967 randomly selected subjects.

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Findings are summarized according to the following criteria: (1) nature of the relationship among various types of gang organizations; (2) personality characteristics and moral traits; (3) personal motivation and future versus present orientation of members; (4) nature of the interpersonal relationships between male and female members, including registered marriage and common law practices; (5) common life activities and employment patterns; and (6) criminal activity. It is concluded that the number of differences noted between leaders and followers in these areas result from disparities in morale, level of satisfaction with income, life patterns and the motives for joining gang groups.

100473

AUTHORS: Nakasato, Yoshimasa.  
ADDRESS: Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
TITLE: A study of value systems of members in violent gangs (II): expected traits of gang leaders.  
SOURCE: Reports on the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
SOURCEID: 11(1):33-37, 1970.

In a study of the value systems of members of violent gangs, results are reported from a survey of anticipated traits in gang leaders. Two types of personality traits were investigated: (1) those expected at the present; and (2) those expected in the future. Data gathered from 976 known gang members and 311 control subjects indicate that: (1) gang members lay stress on a sense of justice, kindness, popularity, chivalry, and possession of monetary wealth in their leaders; (2) normal subjects select popularity, vitality, leadership ability, and intelligence as key traits; and (3) gang members take a serious view of emotional or affective aspects of leaders, whereas ordinary persons stress intellectual and behavioral factors. Analysis of results shows that the need for monetary wealth was particularly notable in gang members and unmentioned by the control subjects. Finally, in both groups, there was a tendency to feel that intellectual aspects and behavioral aspects of leadership will become more important in the future, although they differed significantly in other expected traits. (Author abstract modified)

100492

AUTHORS: Bird, Pat.  
ADDRESS: Anchor Club, Leicester, England  
TITLE: Aftercare for ex-prisoners.  
TITLE: Weighing anchor.  
SOURCE: Probation (London).  
SOURCEID: 17(2):41-43, 1971.

The role of the Leicester Anchor Club is described as it provides aftercare for ex-prisoners as well as a common meeting place for voluntary helpers who would not normally have the opportunity of meeting men with prison records. Program activities and facilities are reviewed along with background information on the volunteers and staff, and membership status and problems are noted. The value of the club is seen as its availability at all times, the family atmosphere it provides, and the involvement of the community.

100493

AUTHORS: Watson, Alfred.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The County Court: a role for social workers?  
SOURCE: Probation (London).  
SOURCEID: 17(2):44-48, 1971.

The role of social workers in the British County Court system and in working with men committed to prison because of debt is discussed. The social worker is seen as a mediator between relatives, employers, tax officials, and, occasionally, charities.



The type of person entering prison under these circumstances is described as are common circumstances leading to the imprisonment. Suggestions are offered for reducing the number of people reaching the stage of committal.

100553

**AUTHORS:** Fishwick, Colin.  
**ADDRESS:** Birmingham Polytechnic, Birmingham, England  
**TITLE:** Social casework in detention centres.  
**SOURCE:** Probation (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 17(2):36-40, 1971.

Some of the adjustments necessary from social casework practice in the field to casework practice in institutions are discussed, with note taken of the social casework role in detention centers. Specific analysis is made of problems related to having a captive clientele and close involvement by necessity. The intensity of the relationship between social worker and offender is seen as influencing the worker's responsiveness, and the institutional worker's need to share relationships and responsibility is noted.

100647

**AUTHORS:** Turnbull, Michael.  
**ADDRESS:** St. Joseph's School, E. Lothian  
**TITLE:** The law-breaking adolescent in residential care.  
**SOURCE:** Community Schools Gazette.  
**SOURCEID:** 65(1):13-15, 1971.

Problems of communication in dealing with the law breaking adolescent in residential care include interrelation, information, and technique. Possible solutions include coordinated meetings of workers dealing with law breakers, public information on the need for residential establishments, and involvement of the public in the work of the residential establishments. Information can be given through seminars, lectures, debates, links with universities and education colleges, easy access to statistics, displays of relevant literature, subscriptions to journals, and knowledge of first aid. Techniques include research, study of environmental needs, studies of staff deployment, consideration of changes in teaching techniques and ideals, recognition that regimentation and discipline are not ends, creation of a structured textbook on moral education, provision of a course on sex education, research into the purposes and goals of residential establishments, investigation of involvement with the adolescent environment, review of offenses for which residential confinement is prescribed, treatment, and understanding of the drive for self-preservation and survival by organized violence.

100649

**AUTHORS:** de la Vega, Gabriel.  
**ADDRESS:** 12 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021  
**TITLE:** John Haigh: a superego triad.  
**SOURCE:** World Journal of Psychosynthesis.  
**SOURCEID:** 3(6):30-33, 1971.

To illustrate the concept of a superego triad in a criminal, material is presented from the diary of John Haigh (known as the Vampire), who was hanged for murder in England in 1949. The notion illustrated is that the superego regression contributes a great deal to the dream work and the finer manifest product of it. Guilt, as such, does not appear frequently. What should produce guilt or remorse appears primarily as fear or anxiety in a dream. Affect hunger is distorted, and leads to dependence on sexualized thoughts and fantasies. It is claimed that this way of handling superego material appears to function in all criminals. 2<sup>a</sup> references.

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100651

**AUTHORS:** Khemani, G.D.  
**ADDRESS:** Police Training School, Junagadh, Gujarat, India  
**TITLE:** The police and the young offenders.  
**SOURCE:** Social Welfare (New Delhi).  
**SOURCEID:** 17(12):1-2, 12, 1971.

The role of the police with juvenile offenders in India is discussed. The social service role of the police, distrust of policemen, the need for special training, and the importance of background investigation are discussed. It is noted that India is lacking in training facilities for police.

100659

**AUTHORS:** Singh, R.R.  
**ADDRESS:** Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India  
**TITLE:** Correctional services in Rajasthan.  
**SOURCE:** Social Welfare (New Delhi).  
**SOURCEID:** 17(6):18-19, 31, 1970.

An examination of the organization and administration of correctional services in Rajasthan, India, is given. Institutional and noninstitutional aspects are treated. Problems encountered in implementation are discussed. Special emphasis is placed on probation services.

100666

**AUTHORS:** Maynard, Raymond E.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Disturbance partially squelched by group interaction.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Correction.  
**SOURCEID:** 33(1):35, 1971.

A brief description is given of a method used to overcome disturbance in a prison setting. The approach involved group discussion between the custodial staff and the inmates. A Climate Control Committee composed of 3-6 inmates from each wing of the prison was established to meet regularly with staff to discuss problems and tension in the prison community. This was an excellent tool for keeping communication open with staff and peers. The handling of the incident illustrates the idea that increased communication is the most effective manner of handling fear in an institutional setting.

100692

**AUTHORS:** Weber, J.R.  
**ADDRESS:** Special Services Information Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
**TITLE:** Delinquency prevention: fact and fantasy.  
**SOURCE:** Popular Government.  
**SOURCEID:** 36(5):12-16, 1970.

The primary high crime age in the US is 15-25 years. Certain trends seem to exist among youth caused crimes: drug use, school vandalism, and crimes against property are increasing; teen age gang conflicts (which had decreased during the 1960's) are again increasing. An important point is the higher incidence of crime recorded among youth from the lowest socioeconomic strata (Latin and Negro minorities); this may be largely a response to deprivation, racism, inequality, and social injustice. The causes of delinquency are varied, complex, and mysterious; there appears to be no panacea or simple solution. More accurate knowledge, and less rhetoric is needed to guide effective social policy. Psychiatric treatment seems of minimal value in most instances since we are dealing largely with group derived concern values and not personality disturbances. Improvements are needed in our educational, welfare, and legal systems, as well as in family and neighborhood situations. More resources must be committed, and used intelligently, toward these goals.

100701  
 AUTHORS: St.Giza, Jerzy.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Sexual offences committed by juveniles in Poland between 1961 and 1967./  
 TITLE: Spolno prestopnistvo mladoletnikov na Poljskem v letih 1961-1967.  
 SOURCE: Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia).  
 SOURCEID: 22(1):20-29, 1971.

Problems of sexual offences committed by juveniles in Poland between 1961 and 1967 are reviewed, and typical forms of sexual nonconformism are defined on the basis of court statistics. The data show that the number of these offenses was on the increase during the period analyzed, and the most frequent offenders among juveniles were male. Two principal offenses were committed: sexual indency with minors under 15 years of age and rape, with the latter increasing in particular. Finally, the problem of undetected offenses of this type is discussed. It appears that they could be in the proportion of 1:100, but differ greatly between particular offenses. 18 references. (Journal abstract modified)

100702  
 AUTHORS: Prease, Dean E.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
 TRTITLE: The schools and juvenile delinquency in Yugoslavia and the United States: a cross cultural view./  
 TITLE: Sole in mladinsko prestopnistvo v Jugoslaviji in ZDA.  
 SOURCE: Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia).  
 SOURCEID: 22(1):11-19, 1971.

Data gathered both in Yugoslavia and the US bearing on the school system as a generating force for juvenile delinquency are presented. Most theories stemming from the anomie tradition argue that deviant behavior should appear primarily in the lower class. However, data are given that question this simple view and suggest instead that social class, as its values and assumptions are confronted by the school system, becomes transformed. A series of linkages between key variables eventuating in delinquency is presented. While some differences between countries are noted, in general the profiles of delinquents are were remarkably similar. 20 references.

100704  
 AUTHORS: MacDonald, John M.  
 ADDRESS: Psychiatry Department, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Boulder, Colorado  
 TITLE: Rape: offenders and their victims.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 342 p.

The nature of the crime of rape is examined from the viewpoint of the offender, his victim, the physician, psychiatrist, police officer, and attorney. Authoritative information is presented from actual case material on the scope of rape, forcible rape, characteristics of victims and characteristics of offenders. Special attention is given to cases of child rape, the psychology of the rapist, the nature of group acts of rape, and the incidence of homicide which often follows. Incest is also considered, along with the situation of false accusation of rape. Finally, the specifications of the law regarding crimes of rape are examined, taking into account injustice in the courts, judicial review of rape convictions, criminal investigation, punishment, treatment and prevention. 208 references.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

100708

AUTHORS: Amir, Menachen.

ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel

TITLE: Forcible rape.

SOURCE: Sexual Behavior.

SOURCEID: 1(8):24-36, 1971.

The social context of rape is examined. Both legal and medical aspects of forced sexual intercourse are studied from several angles to determine: the relationship of the victim to the offender; the social setting of the rape; stages of the event which includes planning, scene of crime, manipulation of victim from tempting to physical force, sexual perversion, individual participation in group rape, and the aftermath of the offense; types of rapists (includes social class, race, age) and an overall picture of this crime of violence. It was found that rape occurs most frequently among the lower classes, is 90% intraracial, occurs on weekend nights, about evenly divided between strangers and those who know or are acquainted with each other and occurs in their own neighborhood. Comments by other experts on rape and various aspects of the crime are included.

100745

AUTHORS: Wylie, Ronald S.; Hanna, H. Wayne.

ADDRESS: Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec, Canada

TITLE: The Boys' Farm and Training School organizes for treatment.

SOURCE: Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).

SOURCEID: 11(1):4-29, 1971.

Two years of institutional change have improved the Roy's Farm and Training School. The Farm accepted and adapted the Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification typology as a relevant, reliable and comprehensive diagnosis and planning system. A diagnostic unit, an intensive care unit and differential treatment programs and milieu for 7 of the 9 delinquent subtypes have been instituted. A program for unsocialized children will be started when funded. A decentralized aftercare division and a halfway house were started in Montreal, and a second home for working boys will be opened when a permit is granted. No progress has been made in developing a research program. With respect to objectives requiring new or increased funding, the total operating budget has increased by 118%, with a 317% rise in clinical expenses and a 42% rise in administrative expenses. The new open organization has proven to be as important as the new clinical typology in facilitating the change process. Subjective evaluation measuring effective decision making in the planning and procedure developing processes, staff involvement and commitment, and rate of institutional change toward meeting established objectives all tend to demonstrate that the principles and practices of the open organization are effective. (Author abstract modified)

100746

AUTHORS: Scully, Peter D.

ADDRESS: Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec, Canada

TITLE: The diagnostic process and the use of I-level.

SOURCE: Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services (Quebec).

SOURCEID: 11(1):30-36, 1971.

An outline is made of the need for a diagnostic process to deal with children within the conceptual framework of the I-Level system of differential treatment of juvenile delinquents. A particular example of such a diagnostic service, namely that which is in operation at Boys' Farm and Training School is described. Included in the outline is a description of the physical plant at Boys' Farm as well as the staffing arrangements. The diagnostic process itself is described; it includes descriptions of the 4 diagnostic tools that are used at Boys' Farm, -- the Jesness Inventory, the Preston



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Typology Study, Sentence Completion Test, the Diagnostic Interview and the Staff Observation. 3 references. (Author abstract modified)

100747

**AUTHORS:** Inamura, Hiroshi.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute for Brain Research, School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** Crime and mental diseases: a psychiatric and criminological investigation of 71 prisoners with mental disorders.  
**SOURCE:** Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 37(2):127-146, 1971.

A report is made on comparative observation of a schizophrenic group and a reactive disorders group among 71 mental patients found in the Hachioji Medical Prison in Tokyo between April and October 1970. Information includes diagnosis, age distribution, early history, relation between mental diseases and offenses, psychiatric examination during court jurisdiction, period between imprisonment and onset of illness, influence of environment on mental symptoms, and paranoid schizophrenia. It was found that schizophrenic patients committed more crimes of violence or of profit with violence, while patients with reactive disorders tended to offenses of profit without violence. Schizophrenics were more emotional and premeditated offenders; the others were more occasional offenders who all started their criminal actions before age 25 (unlike the schizophrenics who started later). All patients tended to fall ill for the first time between ages 25 and 30. Onset of illness is related positively to the term of imprisonment -- the longer the term, the later the onset. Peaks of onset occur half way into the term to first parole possibility and immediately prior to parole eligibility. 58 references.

100748

**AUTHORS:** Jayewardene, C.H.S.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada  
**TITLE:** Evaluation of prediction tables.  
**SOURCE:** Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 37(2):85-89, 1971.

A critique is offered of prediction tables used to provide guidelines for judges and parole boards on release of prisoners. Prediction tables are usually constructed with data obtained from the study of offenders released on probation or parole as on a clinical prediction. The efficacy of a prediction table is usually expressed in terms of the extent to which the table succeeds in categorizing a success as a success and failure as a failure. A base rate of normal recidivism is sometimes used. The interest in prediction tables has centered in the prediction of successes in the hope of reducing the risk that society has to run as a result of the premature release of offenders. A major shortcoming lies in the fact that though a prediction table will always display its predictive ability in practical application, the benefits that result from its use are reproduced only when the population to which it is applied possess the same characteristics as the population with which it was constructed, when the distribution function of the 2 populations is the same. Failure to reproduce the risk-loss relationship implied in the prediction table stems from variation of the distribution function of the population to which the table is applied. 16 references.

100785

**AUTHORS:** Griffiths, A.W.  
**ADDRESS:** H.M.Prison, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18, England  
**TITLE:** Prisoners of XY constitution: psychological aspects.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Psychiatry (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 119(549):193-194, 1971.



Intelligence and personality tests were given to prisoners of XYY constitution. A chromosomal survey of tall inmates of a large London prison disclosed 12 subjects of XYY constitution, the incidence of this abnormality appearing to be greatly in excess of normal. Subjects were compared with carefully matched controls in respect of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Eysenck PEN Questionnaire and the Foulds and Caine Extrapunitive - Intrapunitive scales, and significant differences emerged in respect of intelligence (and certain aspects thereof) and extraversion. The implications of these findings are discussed. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

100788

AUTHORS: Scott, P.D.; Buckell, Monamy.  
ADDRESS: Maudsley Hospital, London, England  
TITLE: Delinquency and amphetamines.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Psychiatry (London).  
SOURCEID: 119(549):179-182, 1971.

Amphetamine analysis was carried out on urine specimens obtained from 69 boys and 26 girls on admission to 2 London remand homes. The results are compared with those of a similar study made 5 years earlier; the reasons for the decreased incidence of positives are discussed and the presence of a higher proportion of malignant users is noted. This finding is discussed in relation to other published surveys, and it is suggested that future studies must take notice of both cultural trends and personality factors. 10 references. (Author abstract)

100848

AUTHORS: Thum, Denise; Wechsler, Henry; Demone, Harold W., Jr.  
ADDRESS: Medical Foundation, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts  
TITLE: Public intoxication: the arrest records and alcohol levels of emergency service patients.  
SOURCE: Journal of Health and Social Behavior.  
SOURCEID: 12(3):259-264, 1971.

The relationship was examined between 2 indicators of public behavior related to alcohol use: (1) alcohol related arrests, and (2) alcohol level at the time of admission to a general hospital emergency service. Breathalyzer readings were obtained from 607 males at the time of hospital admission, and comparisons were made of the arrest rates among those admitted with negative Breathalyzer readings (.00% alcohol), low positive readings (.01-.04%), and higher positive readings (.05% and over). It was found that the proportion who had been arrested for public drunkenness during the 5 year period prior to emergency service admission was approximately 4 times greater among men admitted with Breathalyzer readings of .05% or above than among those admitted with negative or very low alcohol levels. These results were maintained when controls were introduced for age, social class, and reason for admission. 4 references. (Journal abstract modified)

100935

AUTHORS: Holder, Angela R.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Law and medicine: the prisoner's right to medical treatment.  
SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.  
SOURCEID: 33(4):34-35, 1971.

Cases dealing with rights of prisoners to receive medical treatment are reviewed and the general point made that, while a prisoner has a right to medical care, he does not have a right to whatever type or scope of medical attention he desires. Three cases specifically involving use of drugs are cited. In the first of these, Smith versus Schneekloth, 414 F 2d 680, CCA 9 1969, the

Circuit Court held that failure to treat a narcotics addict for his addiction during his term of imprisonment does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment. A similar decision was reached in State of New York ex rel Baker versus Narcotics Addiction Control Commission, 297 NYS 2d 1018, 1968. In US ex rel Hyde versus McGinnis, it was held that mere negligence in giving medical treatment does not constitute a cause of action under the Civil Rights Act. In this case, the prisoner suffered from violent muscle spasms and was transferred for treatment at another facility. There, he was given tranquilizers. Upon return to his original prison, the prison physician refused to prescribe the same medication, substituting another drug which the prisoner claimed did not alleviate his condition. It is concluded, on the basis of these and other cases that, except in cases of deliberate mistreatment by a physician, a prisoner is unlikely to bring a civil rights action against the physician. However, physicians working in prison or jail maintained by local or state authorities may be liable for ordinary negligence. It is pointed out that prisoners, for obvious reasons, tend to be litigation minded.

100944

**AUTHORS:** Gutierrez, Manuel J.; Eisenman, Russell.  
**ADDRESS:** Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
**TITLE:** Verbal conditioning of neurotic and psychopathic delinquents using verbal and nonverbal reinforcers.  
**SOURCE:** Psychological Reports.  
**SOURCEID:** 29(1):7-10, 1971.

Results are presented on the effectiveness of verbal conditioning of neurotic and psychopathic delinquents using verbal and nonverbal reinforcers. From a larger group of 425 delinquents, 60 youths were classified as neurotic or psychopathic by test scores and conditioned in one of 3 ways for use of the pronoun "they." Neurotics conditioned significantly better for the verbal reinforcer "good" than for a buzzer which had no meaning assigned to it. In the buzzer without meaning group, neuroticism scores correlated positively with conditioning, while psychopathy scores correlated negatively with conditioning. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

101062

**AUTHORS:** Sadoff, Robert L.; Roether, Hermann A.; Peters, Joseph J.  
**ADDRESS:** Center for Studies in Sexual Deviance, Room C-64, Mills Bldg., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104  
**TITLE:** Clinical measure of enforced group psychotherapy.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 128(2):224-227, 1971.

A study of criminal offenders' attitudes toward enforced group psychotherapy revealed that positive attitudes about the experience were correlated with treatment failures. Patients who said the group was helpful were rearrested more often than those who complained about it. The examining psychiatrist was significantly less successful in predicting future criminal behavior than was the psychiatrist who had treated the offender in a group. 2 references. (Journal abstract)

101096

**AUTHORS:** Coraier, H.; Williams, Paul J.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
**TITLE:** The watcher and the watched: a study on deprivation of liberty.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):447-452, 1970.

A study on the deprivation of liberty is presented. When

liberty is lost, man becomes conscious of the consequences of loss. The most common reaction to loss of liberty is a feeling of being persecuted by society. In a prison setting, the guards are a symbol of society. Society, an abstraction, cannot be attacked but the symbols can be hated and persecuted. Thus, the persecuted become persecutors. Emotive and real transactions exist between the supervised and supervisors and, ultimately, it becomes difficult to differentiate between them. Before therapeutic relations can be established between custodians and prisoners, the paranoid association which unites and separates them must be broken. The analysis of these relationships is more than the analysis of 2 groups of uniformed men; it is an exchange between free men who want others to become free also.

101097

**AUTHORS:** Canepa, Giacomo.  
**ADDRESS:** Institut d'anthropologie criminelle, Genoa University, Genoa, Italy  
**TTITLE:** /Evolution of the antisocial personality and delinquency./  
**TITLE:** Evolution de la personnalité antisociale et délinquance.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):351-362, 1970.

The personality in relation to concepts of maladjustment, antisociality, and delinquency is examined. An examination of personality, during psychological development, shows that young antisocial subjects are characterized by persistent immaturity both in the intellectual and the affective fields. Results of research which examined the personality of a group of young adults (examined 10 years earlier, when they were antisocial minors), are synthetically described. These results show that either persistence in behavior or the tendency to recidivism is clearly related to some psychological traits such as impulsiveness, affective indifference, egocentricity, aggression, opposition and skepticism. The results are evaluated taking into consideration the doctrine of acting-out (De Greeff), the theory of criminal personality (Pinarelli) and the concept of typical delinquency (Mailloux). It is concluded that, beyond mere description of personality traits, it is necessary to deepen research on individual histories (psychodynamics) from an anthropological point of view in order to allow the realization of concrete diagnosis and an effective treatment. 17 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101098

**AUTHORS:** Corsier, Bruno M.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
**TITLE:** Violence: individual and collective aspects.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):363-376, 1970.

A clinical and theoretical examination of some aspects of human aggression is presented. The problem is approached from 3 aspects: 1) paranoid thinking and its consequence in various relationships; 2) consideration of the instinct of aggression from which implications may be drawn on the present existential situation; and 3) comments on the violence and aggression of the criminal and of the noncriminal. From a global point of view, fundamental questions arise concerning where we come from, where we are now, and where are we going. Mythical theological, and rational answers have been offered, but so far the knowledge necessary to prevent the worst consequences of collective and individual violence has not been acquired.

101099

**AUTHORS:** Corsier, Bruno M.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
**TTITLE:** /Depressive states and delinquent acts./

**TITLE:** Les états dépressifs et les actes délictueux.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):377-415, 1970.

A study of depressive psychological factors which are contributory elements in accidental, episodic, or habitual delinquent acts is presented. The study is confined to criminal behavior largely determined by a depressive pathology of which the delinquency factor is a symptom. An attempt to trace the psychogenesis of the delinquency factor in adult criminals condemned to serve two or more years is presented. The subjects studied were not confined in a specialized psychiatric hospital for criminals because the presence of a mental illness was not the main focus. The epidemiology of these behavior factors is studied in its constitutional, individual, and social perspective. 12 references.

**101100**  
**AUTHORS:** Cormier, Bruno M.  
**ADDRESS:** McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
**TITLE:** Therapeutic community in a prison setting.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):419-441, 1970.

A therapeutic community in the prison setting is studied. The study is based on observation in the first 15 months of operation of the Clinton Diagnostic and Treatment Center at Dannamora, N.Y. The application of this concept of total treatment where all are involved (inmate, professional staff, administration, and other personnel) has become widespread. The therapeutic community has a wide range of uses as not only must criminals recognize their needs and accept those of others, but so should mentally and emotionally disturbed individuals who are neither able to tolerate the stresses of our society nor enjoy its satisfactions. It is too early to determine whether or not this approach has been more successful in reintegrating these men into the community than the ordinary penitentiary regime. 9 references.

**101101**  
**AUTHORS:** Anglikar, C.C.J.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
**TITLE:** The therapeutic community: whom are we treating?  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):443-446, 1970.

A study focusing on the psychopathology of the staff in a therapeutic community is presented. The staff psychopathology both individual and collective, may have untoward effects in a community on account of the nature of patient-staff involvement that is required. The question of who is the patient results in confusion, anxiety, and acting-out with the result that lengthy meetings are required with little or no resolution to the official patients' problems. It is suggested that a critical study of the therapeutic community is needed. 8 references.

**101102**  
**AUTHORS:** Fournier, G.; Lea, J.-C.; Le Berre, M.; Le Guern, J.; Martin, D.; Mauduit, G.; Tassel, Y.  
**ADDRESS:** Faculté de droit et des sciences économiques de Rennes, Rennes, France  
**TITLE:** /Aspects of theft in large department stores./  
**TITLE:** Les aspects du vol dans les grands magasins.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):455-564, 1970.

A study of several aspects of stealing in department stores is presented. Aspects covered include: 1) an estimation of amount and type of merchandise stolen; 2) characteristics of the thief and



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comparison of customer and personnel thefts; 3) reasons for stealing; 4) organization for prevention of stealing in the stores; 5) attitudes and reactions of the thief upon detection; and 6) the attitudes and reactions of the management toward the thief. 51 references.

101103

**AUTHORS:** Robert, Philippe; Bismuth, Pierre; Lambert, Tibault.  
**ADDRESS:** Service d'etudes penales et criminologiques, Ministere de la Justice, Direction des Affaires Criminelles, Paris, France  
**TRITITLE:** /Migrant people's criminality in France./  
**TITLE:** La criminalite des migrants en France.  
**SOURCE:** Annales Internationales de Criminologie (Paris).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(2):567-597, 1970.

A study of criminality in 6 groups of migrants in France is presented. Included are Belgians, Spaniards, Italians, Poles, Portuguese, and North Africans. This criminality is important for 2 main reasons: the objective importance of migrations and public opinion's sensitiveness to that problem. France is significant for importance of migrant groups because the early decline of the French birthrate necessitates the use of foreign workers. Two fundamental concepts of the research are: 1) 3 categories of immigrants including seasonal workers, the long-staying workers, and residents; and 2) a definition of criminal immigrants as an immigrant condemned in France for crime, misdemeanor, or infringement of the fifth class. The study includes statistics on: 1) the rate of criminality; 2) sex ratio; 3) age ratio; and 4) types of infractions. 14 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101175

**AUTHORS:** Becker, Harold K.  
**ADDRESS:** California State College, Long Beach, California  
**TITLE:** Issues in police administration.  
**SOURCEID:** Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1970. 332 p. \$7.50.

Some issues in police administration are studied in order to identify areas of conflict existing in many police organizations and communities. Specific kinds of law enforcement problems considered include: the responsibility, training, and recruitment of contemporary police; police roles as related to policy, law, and the community; historical and philosophical development of administration; bureaucratization; police personnel; community relations and change. A review of corrections is included along with specific special police problems, such as abortion, homosexuality, pornography, mental illness, and minority group relations. 393 references.

101187

**AUTHORS:** Tuovinen, Matti.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Hustaasari Hospital, Vanha Vaasa, Finland  
**TRITITLE:** /On filicide./  
**TITLE:** Sohnesmord.  
**SOURCE:** Dynamische Psychiatrie (Berlin).  
**SOURCEID:** 4(1):29-35, 1971.

In the light of a forensic psychiatric sample, it seems that killing of newborn infants by young unmarried mothers is less frequent now than before. At the same time the relative proportion of murders of older children by their older married mothers are increasing in relative frequency. According to the triggering anxieties, the filicides can be grouped in 3 categories: presymbiotic, symbiotic and postsymbiotic. The mothers in the first group are often narcissistic characters, in the second group they show varying depressive difficulties, while there seems to be highest frequency of psychotic disturbances in the last third group. The



problems of prevention and prognostic evaluation are discussed. 6 references. (Journal abstract)

101191

AUTHORS: Bernhartsen, John C.  
ADDRESS: 1616 Salmon Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32303  
TITLE: Educating prisoners for competition in the job market.  
SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):16-18, 27, 1971.

An approach to educating prison inmates for competition in the job market implemented in a Florida correctional institution is described. The program is oriented toward the areas of work, money, and community resources which will be available to the discharged prisoner. Careful selection of candidates at the proper time before discharge is maintained, as well as control over the size of classes. Students are given a voice in the subjects to be taught and the manner of presenting material. Following these introductory sessions, primary emphasis is placed on providing information and aid in developing skills used in the systematic pursuit of employment, including initial contacts with persons involved in vocations in which the inmate has expressed an interest. Methods of filling out standard employment forms are taught, and students are then encouraged to seek out prospective employment in their chosen areas. Assistance is also given in learning the factors and attitudes that influence initial job interviews. Finally, the student is taught about the nature of money, its creation, and the development of legal tender, as well as the methods of personal monetary management, the value of credit, and the cost of money. Initial results have been successful.

101192

AUTHORS: Rhodes, J.  
ADDRESS: Collins Bay Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario, Canada  
TITLE: The correctional library.  
SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):24-25, 31, 1971.

The operation of correctional library activities is discussed, based on experience at a Canadian penal institution. The library services interoperate with the educational program and provide all types of reading and study material for inmates active in debating teams, those taking correspondence and university academic courses, and those participating in reading and discussion teams. Also provided are resources for making use of extra time for recreational purposes. At the library described, a careful program is maintained to acquaint newcomers with the services available and to encourage their continued use. Selection is based on considerations as to the most desirable and useful material, and interlibrary cooperative agreements are maintained with public, college, and other community libraries.

101193

AUTHORS: Carroll, James L.; Mittoli, Michael J.  
ADDRESS: Wilson School, New Jersey State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, New Jersey  
TITLE: An evaluation of programmed instruction in mathematics in a training school for boys.  
SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):12-15, 31, 1971.

An evaluation is briefly presented of programmed instruction (P.I.) in mathematics in a training school for delinquent boys. Results indicate that P.I. can be an effective teaching technique in a training school setting. The findings are in line with previous research evidence of other populations. Another finding suggests that IQ is not a factor in attaining success. The present test results suggest that P.I. facilitates very rapid initial learning

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which reaches an asymptotic level sometime prior to the fifth month, and from that point onward progress is somewhat slower. It appears that a novelty effect takes place at the beginning of the program. This has implications for future program development. 14 references. (Author abstract modified)

101194  
AUTHORS: Cortright, Richard W.  
ADDRESS: Division of Adult Education Services, National Education Association, Washington, D.C.  
TITLE: Focus on the future: futurology for correctional education.  
SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):9-11, 28-30, 1971.

The use of educational programs in penal institutions, specifically adult basic education (ABE) units to reduce recidivism and thereby reduce crime is briefly discussed. It is stressed that the problem of illiteracy in the US will remain a major socioeconomic problem for many years and that it is often directly linked to the criminal way of life. Federally funded ABE programs have been instituted in prisons to overcome this problem where possible, and a number of systematic approaches to organize them effectively in such institutions are suggested. These include: (1) developing innovative programs focusing on areas which are relevant to prisoner interests and which provide the necessary motivation; (2) matching teacher and learner for compatibility; (3) use of volunteer aids; (4) relating ABE with adult high school education problems; (5) making correctional teachers accountable for their performance according to a standard set of contingencies; (6) improving the status of correctional educators; (7) employing correctional educators in public schools as preventive measures; and (8) encouraging noncompatible teachers to resign from such programs and to be replaced with dedicated professionals. 23 references.

101201  
AUTHORS: Brewer, Colin.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Murder and the McWaghten rules: The importance of adequate medical investigation.  
SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
SOURCEID: 4(2):94-100, 1971.

The importance of brain disease as a factor in homicidal behavior is discussed. Methods of detecting brain disease are reviewed and illustrated by a case involving temporal lobe epilepsy. The usefulness of the AEG is stressed and it is suggested that more thorough medical investigation in homicide cases may prevent avoidable miscarriages of justice. 5 references. (Author abstract)

101202  
AUTHORS: Gibson, R.E.  
ADDRESS: Justice Department, Wellington, New Zealand  
TITLE: Periodic detention work centres (youth) in New Zealand.  
SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
SOURCEID: 4(2):86-93, 1971.

Periodic detention work centers for New Zealand youth are described, as established by the Criminal Justice Act of 1954. The scheme was originally applicable only to persons between 15 and 21 years of age, but was later extended to adults as well. The criteria under which offenders are eligible for the program, the methods of administration at the centers, and the legislative framework upon which they are based are briefly examined. Analysis of the records of 251 offenders sentenced to periodic detention between 1963 and 1967 indicates that 100 were not reconvicted within the 2 year period

"at risk". The most significant feature to emerge, however, is that of all the subjects considered, 66.5% were able to remain within the community during this period, including those who reoffended but who were able to retain their liberty. This is an important reflection of a policy specifically designed to retain as many offenders as possible within the community. 15 references.

101203

**AUTHORS:** Lucas, W.F.  
**ADDRESS:** Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia  
**TITLE:** The future of correctional practice.  
**SOURCE:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
**SOURCEID:** 4(2):101-111, 1971.

In a discussion of the likely trends in correctional practice, the aim of the penal system is described, along with the means that may be legitimately or humanely employed to achieve the desired results. It is seen that retribution is not the proper aim of a penal system, nor is punishment in itself a proper method of preventing further criminal behavior. Several areas of treatment of criminal offenders also deserve attention, including: (1) how to deal with other forms of deviant behavior found in offenders as a result of the assessment for a specific crime; and (2) the proper approach to keeping sentencing for similar crimes congruent, while at the same time taking into account the best interests of the individual offender and how best he can be rehabilitated. Further, better selection of types of offenders for types of treatment must be one of the major directions in penology. If the offender is to receive supervisory or institutional care, a flexible sentence is also needed to allow for the administration of the chosen treatment and a rehabilitative program. Finally, total involvement of the psychiatric and administrative personnel in the treatment program is required, along with more concentration on conditional release and aftercare practices. 15 references.

101217

**AUTHORS:** Roth, Loren H.  
**ADDRESS:** Psychiatry Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts  
**TITLE:** Territoriality and homosexuality in a male prison population.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 41(3):510-513, 1971.

The housing locations of inmates in a large Federal penitentiary are analyzed in an attempt to study behavior characteristics such as territoriality and homosexuality in a male prison population. The purpose was to determine: (1) if inmates' living assignments within the compound are random; (2) where aggressive, rapist homosexuals live; and (3) if homosexuals of this type live within territories, how that phenomenon occurs. Findings indicate that the majority of the homosexuals live in cell blocks, as opposed to dormitories, since opportunities for private activity are fewer in the latter settings. In addition homosexuals with rapist and aggressive personality traits were seldom found within the same territory, thus supporting the principles of animal territoriality. Implications for ecology and the practical management of prisons to prevent outbreaks of violent behavior are noted. 7 references.

101235

**AUTHORS:** Thomas, Paul A.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 10 Asbury Hall, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 46135  
**TITLE:** New pressures in corrections: a case study.  
**SOURCE:** Police.  
**SOURCEID:** 16(1):25-28, 1971.

An analysis is offered of the involvement of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union (ICLU) with the Indiana Department of Corrections during 1969-1970. The concern for due process which the ICLU emphasized is discussed in relation to the rights and conditions of prisoners. Not only did the ICLU effort bring improved conditions for prisoners but it also led to far closer relations and understanding between penal authorities and the ICLU. 8 references.

101239

**AUTHORS:** Tobias, Jerry J.; Denonne, Philip.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Working toward a more sophisticated follow-up procedure.  
**SOURCE:** Law and Order.  
**SOURCEID:** 19(9):46-48, 50, 1971.

A set of interview procedures and forms useful for followup reporting on youth who come in contact with police is described. The instrument is a method for bringing about uniformity, aiding research efforts, guiding information gathering, saving time, training new officers, and maximizing use of auxiliary case aids or police personnel in closing cases.

101240

**AUTHORS:** Skousen, W.Cleon.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** U.S. police in a cultural crisis --part XIX: the homosexual epidemic.  
**SOURCE:** Law and Order.  
**SOURCEID:** 19(9):8-13, 1971.

A review of emergent homosexuality from the police point of view is given. In general, the new tolerance of homosexuality is seen as a threat promoted by propagandists. The common danger of homosexuality to society is stressed. The potential danger to police chiefs from the new tolerance is emphasized, and police chiefs are urged to make a major issue of any pressure on them to be more permissive toward homosexuals.

101246

**AUTHORS:** Illing, Hans A.; Miles, James E.  
**ADDRESS:** 6112 West 77th Street, Los Angeles, California 90045  
**TITLE:** Outpatient group psychotherapy with sex offenders.  
**SOURCE:** Dynamische Psychiatrie (Berlin).  
**SOURCEID:** 4(1):70-77, 1971.

Outpatient group psychotherapy with sex offenders is found to be effective by having one major goal: to assist the patients in bringing about changes in their antisocial behavior, thus preventing further breaks with the law, and further prolonged incarceration. The group method is recommended for outpatients. The setting described is a clinic which handles primarily men and women released from state penal institutions who are required by parole conditions to undergo psychiatric treatment. Problems encountered because of the nonvoluntary nature of the treatment are noted and the individual members of one group are described. It is concluded that while the diagnosis and treatment of sex offenders may be poorly defined, there is speculation that long term group psychotherapy may offer a promising approach and afford continuing surveillance at the community level. 9 references.

101297

**AUTHORS:** Mathias, W.J.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Urban Life, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer Street, SE, Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
**TITLE:** Perceptions of crime by Model Neighborhood residents in Atlanta, Georgia.  
**SOURCE:** Police.



SOURCEID: 15(6):60-65, 1971.

To survey citizen perceptions of crime, neighborhood residents were questioned about crime, law enforcement, and neighborhood attitudes. Two census tracts were selected, 1 predominantly black, the other predominantly white, with the sample representing approximately 10% of the selected Atlanta Model Neighborhood area's population. Results are presented for questions on: the most important domestic problem; perceptions of increases in crime; guesses of number of murders per month in the city; attitudes toward the home neighborhood and neighbors; reasons for police assistance; assessment of safety; perceptions as to perpetrators of crimes, incidence of theft, witnessing a crime and reporting or not reporting it, and evaluation of the seriousness of a crime. White males were found to be the group which indicated the most satisfaction with their neighborhood.

101298

**AUTHORS:** Danto, Bruce L.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan  
**TITLE:** The suicidal inmate.  
**SOURCE:** Police Chief.  
**SOURCEID:** 38(8):56-59, 1971.

In an evaluation of the suicidal inmate, both psychological factors and prisoner management are stressed. It is noted that some inmates will kill themselves no matter what rescue efforts are made available and that the guard or deputy must learn to accept his limits in the rescue role and to come to terms with his own feelings about death, life, and the experience of lost hope. Helpful qualities in the correction officer's personality are cited, and it is concluded that despite his limitations, he can play a decisive role in reducing loss of life by suicide. 5 references.

101329

**AUTHORS:** Schoenfeld, C.G.  
**ADDRESS:** Schoenfeld and Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y.  
**TITLE:** A psychoanalytic theory of juvenile delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):469-480, 1971.

A psychoanalytic theory of juvenile delinquency is offered, the essence of which is that juvenile delinquency (like other behavioral disturbances that tend to appear during puberty and adolescence) often reflects an inner struggle between a person's moral faculty (superego) and the oral, anal, and phallic impulses of early childhood that are revived in him just before puberty. The view is advanced that juvenile delinquency may result not only when a person's superego is too strict or has criminal tendencies but more especially when it is too weak, defective, or incomplete to control properly these resurrected primitive, violent, and amoral urges of infancy. In addition, some of the factors responsible for the improper formation of the superego (maternal deprivation, inconsistent discipline) are considered, as are ways of strengthening the superego through better methods of child rearing. Emphasis is on the need for better inner controls, as well as better outer or societal controls, to curb the growing incidence of juvenile delinquency. 46 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101330

**AUTHORS:** O'Leary, Vincent.; Duffee, David.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany, N.Y.  
**TITLE:** Correctional policy: a classification of goals designed for change.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):373-386, 1971.



The need to study the assumptions that underlie correctional administration and to examine correctional change processes systematically is noted. The nature of correctional goals and the different ways they may be classified are described. The offender's motivation of behavior within the system is an important criterion in classifying goals. The change strategy typology of Herbert Kelman is described, and the change agent's models of compliance, identification, and internalization are related to specifically correctional concerns. Using these change strategies as a base, 4 models of correctional policy are developed and described: reform, rehabilitation, reintegration, and restraint. The results of administering a policy questionnaire are reported, with the conclusion that perception of policy may be quite different at various levels in a correctional organization. The relationship between correctional policy and correctional research is discussed. 11 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101331

**AUTHORS:** Williams, Vergil L.; Fish, Mary.  
**ADDRESS:** School of Social Work, University of Alabama, University, Ala.  
**TITLE:** Rehabilitation and economic self-interest.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):406-413, 1971.

Capitalism may be used as a model for the design of a modern prison system in which the economic incentive of self-interest is used to rehabilitate inmates. In the prison model developed, the individual would be fined a set sum of money as a penalty for his crime. He would be required to pay the stated sum to obtain release from prison. The inmate must earn, from activities within the prison system, all of the wealth needed for his release. The prison authorities would control the means by which inmates could acquire wealth. For example, a cooperative payment would be earned for participation in rehabilitation programs or for work in the prison factory. Economic incentives can create a highly motivated individual if he is earning to buy a product he wants, such as release from prison. From the perspective of society, the exploitation payment becomes the mechanism that allows a compromise between those who demand punishment and those who seek rehabilitation. 6 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101332

**AUTHORS:** Holt, Norman.  
**ADDRESS:** California Department of Corrections  
**TITLE:** Temporary prison release: California's prerelease furlough program.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):414-430, 1971.

Since January 1969 inmates in the California state prison system have been eligible for release on 72 hour furloughs within the period beginning 90 days before their release dates. The statewide program is described, and data on the frequency of its use in each institution during the first half of 1969 are presented. During this period 795 inmates were furloughed from state correctional facilities. A more detailed examination is made of the operation of the program at the Southern Conservation Center. Through interviews, questionnaires, and case files, data were gathered on 198 furloughs that were taken in the first six months of 1969. The caseworkers rated only 4 of the furloughs negatively and 66% as very positive. An independent rater listed 86% as having accomplished most of the things that were planned, as much as was planned, or more than was planned. The second furloughs were rated as equally productive. Two inmates failed to return, 2 returned intoxicated, and 1 was arrested for drunken driving. No one in the community is known to have suffered any physical hardship or to have lost any property as a result of these 198 furloughs. 10 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101333

**AUTHORS:** Galliher, John P.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.  
**TITLE:** Training in social manipulation as a rehabilitative technique.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):431-436, 1971.

The traditional goal of prison rehabilitation programs has been to bring about a major change in the individual's personality. There is widespread opinion that this cannot be accomplished in prisons. Sociological anomie theory emphasizes blocked opportunity structures rather than individual personality problems in the etiology of deviant behavior. It appears that training in the techniques of social manipulation opens new avenues for achieving success, some legal, some illegal but nonviolent, and some neither strictly legal nor clearly illegal. Since more avenues for achieving success are available to those with this training, the motivation for deviance, especially physically aggressive deviance, may be lessened. 24 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101334

**AUTHORS:** Kelly, Francis J.; Baer, Daniel J.  
**ADDRESS:** Boston College, Boston, Mass.  
**TITLE:** Physical challenge as a treatment for delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):437-445, 1971.

A study to determine whether a program of severe physical challenge can be more effective than a traditional training school experience in reducing further delinquency by adolescent boys adjudicated delinquent is reported. Effectiveness was measured by comparing the recidivism rates between 2 matched groups. An experimental group attended Outward Bound schools while a comparison group was treated in a routine manner by the Massachusetts Division of Youth Service. One year after parole, the recidivism rates for the 2 groups were compared. Only 20% of the experimental group recidivated, as opposed to 42% of the comparison group. Background variables such as age of first court appearance, presence of both parents in the home, first institutionalization, and type of offense were important conditions affecting recidivism. The results suggest that for some delinquents a program such as Outward Bound, which presents a severe physical challenge, is a desirable alternative to traditional institutional care and should be considered as a model for improving current correctional programs. It appears that those delinquents who are responding to an adolescent crisis rather than to a character defect would profit most from such a program. 6 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101335

**AUTHORS:** Shore, Milton P.  
**ADDRESS:** Clinical Research and Program-Evaluation Section, Mental Health Study Center, NIMH, Rockville, Md.  
**TITLE:** Psychological theories of the causes of antisocial behavior.  
**SOURCE:** Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 17(4):456-468, 1971.

An effort to review, organize, and evaluate the many theories that have been developed to explain the roots of antisocial behavior from a psychological perspective is presented. Four general categories are suggested: biopsychological theories, developmental theories, psychodynamic theories, and social psychological theories. Common elements in the theories are extracted and suggestions are made for future research. 51 references. (Journal abstract modified)

101402

**AUTHORS:** Beshai, James A.  
**ADDRESS:** Dismont State Hospital, Sewickley, Pennsylvania 15143  
**TITLE:** Behavioral correlates of the EEG in delinquents.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Psychology.  
**SOURCEID:** 79(1):141-146, 1971.

Two delinquent groups divided in terms of presence or absence of EEG dysrhythmic signs were matched with normal subjects and given a battery of tests measuring (a) extroversion - neuroticism, (b) risk taking, (c) psychomotor inhibition, and (d) future - past discrepancy ratings. Results showed no significant differences between the 2 EEG groups on the first 2 measures, but there were significant differences on the last 2. Further research on measures of sensory and motor control may still support the EEG as a reliable predictor of developmental characteristics of delinquents. All tests showed significant differences between delinquent and normal subjects. 9 references. (Author abstract)

101419

**AUTHORS:** Lickiss, J. Morelle.  
**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Medicine, Univ. of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania 7000  
**TITLE:** Social deviance in Aboriginal boys.  
**SOURCE:** Medical Journal of Australia (Sydney).  
**SOURCEID:** 2(9):460-470, 1971.

Delinquency is emerging as a serious problem in part Aboriginal populations, especially in an urban situation. Most illegal activity is not brought to court. The few children who are recognized by law as delinquent form the visible part of an iceberg. Some of these children are committed to training institutions. Probably both chance and social class influence the management of a delinquent child. Twenty seven Aboriginal boys in a corrective institution were interviewed. Traumatic childhood experiences with parental (especially paternal) deprivation were common; experience of color or racial discrimination varied; most of the boys had commenced drinking, 12 had some features of a heavy drinking pattern and the influence of paternal drinking pattern was clear. The situation of the Aboriginal boys was viewed in the light of current thought concerning the relationship of racial issues and delinquency. An attempt has been made to synthesize the observed factors in a simple model. On the basis of these considerations the principles of a preventive and control program emerge. 50 references. (Author abstract)

101435

**AUTHORS:** Kahn, J.; Reed, Freda.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE 5, England  
**TITLE:** A prisoner with an unusual karyotype (46, XY, Dq-).  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Medical Genetics (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 8(3):372-373, 1971.

A case of a physically normal prisoner whose karyotype shows an unusually short D chromosome (46, XY, Dq-) is described. Future studies might show whether or not this type of morphological abnormality is more frequent in delinquent populations. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

101456

**AUTHORS:** Tennent, T.G.  
**ADDRESS:** Special Hospitals Research Unit, Broadmoor Hospital, Berks, England  
**TITLE:** The dangerous offender.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Hospital Medicine (London).  
**CEID:** 6(3):269-274, 1971.

The categories of offenders who give rise to public concern because of the real, or imagined, danger that they present in terms of physical violence are examined. These 2 categories are sex offenders and violent offenders. Dangerousness is not a single or unitary aspect of an individual or of his personality. Partly dependent on the culture and pertaining social mores for its definition, dangerousness is a multifactorial concept most easily understood as the behavioral end product of instigations to and inhibitions against certain forms of behavior. These instigatory and inhibitory factors both have components within the individual and within his environment. At present it is only possible to identify some of the individual components and little is known of their distribution among the general population. While knowledge in this area is poor, predictions will be difficult to make. Predicting future behavior is important not only for the public but also for the offender, especially when long-term institutionalization is likely to be the way such offenders are handled. However, even when further information is available on which such predictions can be based, the problems will remain to determine what degree of probability in predicting future events would justify precautionary long-term institutionalization. 60 references. (Author abstract modified)

101457

**AUTHORS:** Gunn, John.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Psychiatry, London, England  
**TITLE:** Forensic psychiatry and psychopathic patients.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Hospital Medicine (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 6(3):260-264, 1971.

The persistent offender and the inadequate individual with many personality defects present society with a difficult problem and are unlikely to respond either to punishment or to short-term psychiatric treatment. Management of these individuals is best approached on a long-term basis with close coordination of a number of professional services including the use of forensic psychiatrists. The specialized centers proposed in Britain would establish this type of facility, and would help to bridge some of the gulfs between lawyers, doctors and social workers, and between the Health Service and the correctional system. A psychotherapeutic relationship that had been established within a prison could be continued throughout the crucial phase of discharge into the community, by giving the prison medical officer concerned an opportunity to maintain the relationship at the center. Similarly, it would be possible for most of the social work on one patient to be carried out by a single professional worker rather than handing him from prison social worker to probation officer to family welfare officer and others as his needs diversify. 11 references. (Author abstract modified)

101459

**AUTHORS:** Gibbens, T.C.M.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Psychiatry, London, England  
**TITLE:** Female offenders.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Hospital Medicine (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 6(3):279-282, 285-286, 1971.

It has been noted that crime is an overwhelmingly masculine activity and reasons for this fact are explored. Sex differences in behavior disorders of children are evident at an early age. Female offenders present a different picture than boys do. The majority of girls are runaways, sexually promiscuous or in moral danger, their offenses are often not serious but they include severely maladjusted or psychopathic girls. The peak age for their criminal offenses is 17 to 18. Predominant crimes for women are shoplifting, prostitution, alcoholism, murder and child abuse. Questions are raised about the appropriate settings for treatment of these women. 44 references.



# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

101460

**AUTHORS:** Germann, A.C.  
**ADDRESS:** California State College, Long Beach, Calif.  
**TITLE:** Changing the police -- the impossible dream?  
**SOURCE:** Police Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** 44(3):197-206, 1971.

Approaches to changing the police and improving police community relations are discussed. Police education and training, police attitudes and values, and areas of mutual interest for police and public are reviewed. Commission recommendations, organization and operations of police, personnel management, evaluation, complaint handling, community involvement, and the role of public participation in police affairs are considered. 7 references.

101461

**AUTHORS:** no author.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** The sociology of the police: a report to the Nuffield Foundation.  
**SOURCE:** Police Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** 44(3):227-243, 1971.

A report of a seminar in England arranged to evaluate recent sociological research on police and define future priorities for research is presented. Topics considered include traffic, patterns of enforcement, the government of the police, police attitudes, police organization, training, private security. The seminar is thought to be the first of its kind to be held in any country.

101473

**AUTHORS:** Malic, Mirfana; Kalogeropoulos, Dimitri.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** /The practice of probation in France./  
**TITLE:** La pratique de la probation en France.  
**SOURCE:** Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie (Bruxelles).  
**SOURCEID:** No.8:772-797, 1971.

Some general observations concerning the nature and effectiveness of the criminal probation system in France are presented, based on interview and questionnaire data gathered from a number of official personnel and probationers. The attitudes of jurists and probation officers, both professional and nonprofessional, toward the probation system are described, as well as their roles in the legal practice and implementation of the system. Problems involved in establishing rapport between the officers and the probationers are discussed, along with the procedures for establishing initial contact and the particular obligations of the probation personnel (as seen in their eyes) toward their charges. Finally, impressions gathered from these officials and the probationers concerning the general function and effectiveness of the entire system are given. 65 references.

101479

**AUTHORS:** Claiborne, William L.  
**ADDRESS:** Washington Post, 1515 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
**TITLE:** Lawyers plan help for addicts in D.C. narcotics centers.  
**SOURCE:** Washington Post.  
**SOURCEID:** November 20, 1970. C-2.

About 100 lawyers will volunteer special legal services for criminal heroin addicts who are referred to narcotic treatment centers as a condition of bond. The lawyers will also attempt to reform some existing narcotics laws regarded as obsolete and will provide corporate legal services to 6 narcotics treatment agencies, most of them privately operated. Volunteer lawyers will be assigned to heroin addicts on a one to one basis for as long as the addict needs legal representation. They will defend the addict against the



charge for which he was referred to the treatment center and any other charges, criminal or civil, that occur during treatment. This service will be available as long as the addict remains under treatment.

101500

**AUTHORS:** Chazal, Jean.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TRITLE:** /Cultural factors of juvenile delinquency./  
**TITLE:** Los factores "culturales" de la delincuencia juvenil.  
**SOURCE:** Criminalia (Justo Sierra, Mexico).  
**SOURCEID:** 36(12):821-830, 1970.

The origin of juvenile delinquency rests in biopsychic alterations, in effective frustrations due to paternal attitudes, and in the lack of family direction. This lack of family direction causes a lack of education and self-respect in young people. The cultural factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency are: 1) a feeling of depersonalization; 2) the consuming society; 3) movies that glorify drugs, sensual pleasures and violence; and 4) a radical criticism of values. Traditional values are no longer accepted and young people are left free to select their own values. Juvenile delinquency is viewed as an urban problem because communities in a rural setting do not have drug problems or hippies. Contemporary problems of drugs and youth unrest are also prevalent in the eastern European countries and Russia. Diverging opinions on the question of marihuana prohibition and on drug use and abuse are presented. The Scandinavian countries have stripped their families of their former function of economic provider and this may have contributed to the problems of youth in these countries. Preventive measures with regard to these problems are suggested.

101526

**AUTHORS:** Gibbens, T.C.W.; Palmer, Clare; Prince, Joyce.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Psychiatry, London S.E.5, England  
**TITLE:** Mental health aspects of shoplifting.  
**SOURCE:** British Medical Journal (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 3(5775):612-615, 1971.

A 10 year followup of 886 shoplifters showed clear differences between women and men. Men tended to have previous convictions and to steal books (unknown in women). Of the 532 women nearly one third were foreign born, and this group comprised 46% of offenders aged 17-30. The peak age among British women was 51-60. First offenders accounted for 80% of the women, and their reconviction rate was 11%, among those with any kind of previous conviction the rate was 50%. The rate of admission to hospital for women shoplifters is 3 times higher than average. 1 reference. (Journal abstract)

101613

**AUTHORS:** Koller, K.M.  
**ADDRESS:** St. George Hospital, Kogarah, Sydney N.S.W. 2217, Australia  
**TITLE:** Parental deprivation, family background and female delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Psychiatry (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 118(544):319-327, 1971.

The hypothesis that early adverse experiences are related to female delinquency was reexamined. A number of arbitrary variables concerned with parental deprivation, birth order, family size, maternal and paternal ages and ratio of male to female sibs were examined with respect to 121 delinquent girls in a special training school. A group of similar socioeconomic status, age and marital status, from the population at large, were used as controls. A total of 61.5% of the subjects had experienced prolonged parental loss; 32% had experienced at least one other lengthy separation; 80% of the delinquent subjects with parental deprivation were the product of separation, divorce, and placement in an institution because of their

personal shortcomings or those of their parents. This was not the case for the control subjects. The delinquent girls came from families with younger than average parents, the intermediate female children being the most likely to be affected. In the development of subsequent delinquency, the role of the absent father, the effect of the actual physical presence of the mother, rather than her absence, and the influence of institutional life appear to be influential facts. The literature is reviewed with relevance to these findings. 29 references. (Author abstract modified)

101617

**AUTHORS:** Gunn, John; Bonn, John.  
**ADDRESS:** Maudsley Hospital, London S.E.5, England  
**TITLE:** Criminality and violence in epileptic prisoners.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Psychiatry (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 116(544):337-343, 1971.

In a British national survey, epileptic prisoners have been compared with a matched control group of nonepileptic prisoners with respect to 4 criminological parameters, including a scale of violence which had an acceptable level of reliability. Nobody now believes as did Lombroso (1889) that most criminals are epileptics, but the controversy has by no means been finally resolved. In this study no differences were found between the groups, but within the epileptic group it was found that while the temporal lobe cases overall had a higher previous conviction rate, it was the idiopathic cases who were especially likely to have received a previous conviction for violence. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)

101639

**AUTHORS:** Teichman, Meir.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri  
**TITLE:** Ego defense, self-concept and image of self ascribed to parents by delinquent boys.  
**SOURCE:** Perceptual and Motor Skills.  
**SOURCEID:** 32(3):819-823, 1971.

Patterns of self-perception, perception of parental attitudes toward the self and ego defense in delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles (boys) were studied in Israel. A self-concept questionnaire and Rosenzweig P-P test were administered to 36 institutionalized delinquents and to 29 nondelinquent subjects. The following hypotheses were tested: (1) delinquents and nondelinquents will not be different in self-concept nor in the image of self they ascribe to parents; (2) delinquents with favorable self-reports will be higher on an ego defense measure than nondelinquents with similar self-reports; (3) the self-concept will be more related to the image of self ascribed to parents by nondelinquents than by delinquents. As predicted, the self-reports of delinquents did not differ from those of nondelinquents, and delinquents whose self-reports were positive tended to score higher on ego defense measure than nondelinquents with similar favorable self-reports. Delinquents differentiated more than nondelinquents between their actual self-concepts and the images of self they ascribed to their parents. 18 references. (Author abstract modified)

101652

**AUTHORS:** Eyma, Joy S.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Prisons for women; a practical guide to administration problems.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 185 p. \$9.50.

A practical guide for the administration of women's prisons is presented. Specific areas in which women's institutions differ from men are emphasized. Because women represent a small proportion of the total inmate population, only one state provides more than one

state facility for female offenders. Of the 29 separate facilities for women in the US, 19 have less than 200 inmates. The problems of the small institution, must therefore be recognized. It is considered poor practice to house women prisoners in combined institutions primarily designed for male inmates and efforts to correct this situation are urged. Where the small numbers of female inmates make it economically unsound to establish separate institutions, it is recommended that states join together to establish a regional correctional institution. Some women's institutions have made notable contributions to penology, but far more are still disgraceful and guilty of criminal neglect. 119 references.

101668

**AUTHORS:** Leys, Duncan.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** A doctor's thoughts on justice.  
**SOURCE:** Lancet (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 2(7732):1026-1028, 1971.

It is contended that physicians should not be appointed as magistrates because the latter role compromises the ethic on which the medical profession is based. Attention is called to the very fundamental differences between the discipline of medicine and that of law, in the ways in which their functions are regarded by professionals and semiprofessionals. Further discussion deals with legal and medical attitudes to crime and with differentiations between criminal and patient. It is concluded that until there are changes in the concepts of justice and the translation of these concepts into institutions which reflect an informed view of human motivation and behavior, doctors should not become involved in the administration of the courts. 1 reference.

101676

**AUTHORS:** Takahashi, Yoshiaki.  
**ADDRESS:** Environment Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo, Japan  
**TITLE:** Study of the factors regulating wrongdoing with particular emphasis on analysis of individual attributes (11).  
**SOURCE:** Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science (Tokyo).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(1):77-83, 1971.

Results of continuing investigation on the effects of the probability of success, punishment, and personal attributes upon the predictive judgment of antisocial behavior are reported. Specifically, 18 theft situations were shown to subjects who were then asked to judge whether or not they would commit the offense in each given situation. An index ranging from 0 to 18 was constructed based on affirmative answers, and analysis of personality types most likely to commit the acts, given the hypothetical situation, indicated the following characteristics: (1) poor academic achievement; (2) loss of 1 or more parent; (3) excessive monetary allowance from parents; (4) lack of spending money; (5) maladjustment in educational system; (6) maladjusted home life; and (7) low ambition and drive toward future achievement. 3 references. (Author abstract modified)

101706

**AUTHORS:** Canepa, Giacomo.  
**ADDRESS:** Institut d'Anthropologie Criminelle de l'Universite de Genes, Genoa, Italy  
**TITLE:** /Epistemology and criminological research./  
**TITLE:** L'epistemologie et la recherche criminologique.  
**SOURCE:** Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie (Bruxelles).  
**SOURCEID:** No.8:761-771, 1971.

The relationship between epistemological concepts and

criminological research is examined. Specific definitions of the 2 fields are given, and a discussion is included on the changing views on the nature of human personality and its impact on experimental research. Epistemology, when applied to criminology, represents the critical study of principles, hypotheses, and results of research in this area, by which the original logic, value and range of objectives are determined. By studying principles, it may be shown that the fundamental basis on which criminological research proceeds is the new concept of the personality. Thus, criminology has indirectly contributed to the questioning and resolving of the problem of philosophical justification and the scientific possibility of examining the personality, and has demonstrated at the same time a relationship with the fundamentals of epistemology. 17 references.

101759

**AUTHORS:** Roth, Loren H.; Rosenberg, Nathan; Levinson, Robert B.  
**ADDRESS:** Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.  
**TITLE:** Prison adjustment of alcoholic felons.  
**SOURCE:** Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol.  
**SOURCEID:** 32(2):382-392, 1971.

The past history and institutional adjustment of 3 groups of felons incarcerated at the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary for at least 6 months were examined: 100 whose records showed an alcohol problem, 50 of whom attended Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings in the prison and 50 who were advised to do so but did not, and a control group of 50 nonalcoholics. The alcoholics, compared with the nonalcoholics, were significantly more intelligent, older, had more previous arrests, shorter prison sentences, and fewer records of homosexual acts. The 2 groups did not differ significantly on a measure of academic achievement, educational level, age at first arrest and age at first drunkenness arrest. The alcoholics were more likely than the nonalcoholics to be White, to have served in the military, to have adjusted poorly in the military, to have had more of their arrests stem from alcohol-related charges. They were more frequently convicted of cashing worthless checks and automobile theft, had fewer attempted prison escapes, and more were eligible for parole. The AA and nonAA groups did not differ significantly from each other except that the former had significantly more years of education, were older at first arrest and at first drunkenness arrest. Differences emerged in their responses during structured interviews: 88% of the AAs and 51% of the nonAAs admitted a severe alcohol problem; 50 and 28% reported having had blackouts; 34 and 12% drinking nonbeverage alcohol; 28 and 18% receiving treatment for alcoholism; 20 and 68% believing they could control their drinking. The overall adjustment rating, the disciplinary index, work reports and records of participation in prison rehabilitation programs all suggest that the prison adjustment of AAs is significantly better than that of the nonalcoholics and the nonAAs. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory scales did not distinguish the alcoholics from the nonalcoholics. Both groups showed striking elevation on the psychopathic deviate scale. 10 references. (Author abstract modified)

101761

**AUTHORS:** no author.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Insanity as a defense in a juvenile hearing: state of New Jersey in the interest of H.C., 256 A.2d 322 (1969).  
**SOURCE:** Juvenile Court Digest.  
**SOURCEID:** 2(3):11-12, 1970.

A New Jersey Court has held that insanity is not a bar to a finding of delinquency, but a juvenile who commits a delinquent act while insane cannot be subjected to penal sanctions. The case involved a 15 year old boy who had killed 2 girls. The thrust of the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing was toward the mental condition of the boy, as evaluated by 3 psychiatrists. All 3 doctors concluded the boy was schizophrenic and agreed that his ability to know right



from wrong was impaired under stress. The child was committed to a mental hospital.

101856

**AUTHORS:** Wimer, Raymond T.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Two million unnecessary arrests: removing a social service concern from the criminal justice system.  
**SOURCEID:** Chicago, American Bar Foundation, 1971. 202 p.

Extended discussion is offered on the problem of alcohol abuse as a criminal offense. It is argued in various ways that such consideration of alcohol abuse is ineffective and clutters the courts. Chapters deal with skid row, criminal justice in Chicago and New York and alternatives to the criminal process, including the St. Louis detoxification and diagnostic evaluation center, the District of Columbia detoxification program, and Vera Institute programs. A final chapter discusses separate system and service responses.

101927

**AUTHORS:** Stebbins, Robert A.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland  
**TITLE:** Commitment to deviance; the nonprofessional criminal in the community.  
**SOURCEID:** Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Publishing, 1971. 201 p. \$9.50.

A comprehensive summary and refinement of the labeling theory is presented and applied to different degrees of role commitment exhibited by nonprofessional and professional criminals. Using data gathered in interviews with imprisoned nonprofessional criminals, and a control group of hardened professionals, the various manifestations of the individual's commitment to criminality and his ambivalent feelings toward the society whose mores he has in part rejected are examined. Various pressures exerted on the nonprofessional criminal by both the criminal and straight worlds, pressures that act to force a complete commitment to one or the other social role, are delineated. These pressures and influences are compounded by society's general misunderstanding of the real nature of the nonprofessional criminal's plight. In view of this situation, the existing North American system of criminal justice is criticized and constructive suggestions are offered. 135 references.

102080

**AUTHORS:** Pippin, Louis Danny.  
**ADDRESS:** North Texas State University  
**TITLE:** The relationships between personality adjustments and perceived behavior of teenage boys at Boys Ranch, Texas. (Ed.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. M-film, No. 71-567 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 89 p.

An effort to determine the relationship between emotional adjustment of teenage boys (formerly deprived and delinquent) at Boys Ranch, Texas, and perceived behavior, as measured by the California Test of Personality and a dichotomous rating scale is reported. A statistically significant relationship between boys' levels of personal adjustment and the quality of their behavior was found. A high significant relationship was found between the boys' personal, social, and personal-social integration and the norm group of the California Test of Personality. No significant relationship existed between levels of social and personal - social adjustment and behavior quality. (Journal abstract modified)



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102082

**AUTHORS:** Pfister, Gordon C.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Washington  
**TITLE:** An investigation of the effectiveness of laboratory training in increasing interpersonal communication skills with police officers. (Ed.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. M-files, No. 71-1014 HC\$10.00  
 MF\$4.00 149 p.

A study was conducted to determine whether policemen exposed to a communication laboratory experience would behave differently and more effectively compared to a control group, both in their self-description of helping behaviors and by the descriptions of citizens involved with the police in a variety of nonaversive contacts. After the laboratory experience the experimental officers were reported as significantly more warm and sincere, behaving more as coworkers and leaving the citizen feeling generally satisfied with the contact. Controls were reported as communicating little understanding, as treating the citizen more like a case than an individual, and generally leaving the citizen feeling frustrated. The experimental officers in comparison to the controls saw themselves as significantly more self-understanding and as being more critical of others. The controls described themselves as highly virtuous. (Journal abstract modified)

102152

**AUTHORS:** Kahn, Roy M.  
**ADDRESS:** Counseling Center, University of California, Berkeley, California  
**TITLE:** The delinquent's ability to use information to modify his goals.  
**SOURCE:** British Journal of Criminology (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 11(1):63-72, 1971.

A group of male character disorder delinquents (having prepubertal histories of police contact and school problems), neurotic delinquents (having only postpubertal contacts with police or school problems) and nondelinquents between the ages of 13 and 18, matched for age, IQ, and socioeconomic status, stated their ideal goal on an initial (no information) level of aspiration task. Twenty adolescents from each group were given information about their own performance and asked to state a new level of aspiration. Twenty other adolescents from each class were given information about the performance of others (their peers) and asked to state a new level of aspiration. All groups responded by lowering their aspiration to information about their own performance. It was found that character disorder delinquents failed to respond by lowering or modifying their aspirations when they were presented with information about the performance of others, while neurotic delinquents and nondelinquents did so. Where any change in aspiration occurred, it was consistent with information being presented and the scores were lowered. The major significance of the study is its implication that the character disorder delinquent, who has so often seemed unreachable, can indeed modify his aspirations when the material presented to him is deemed relevant by him, within his own psychological framework; that is, it pertains to him and not to others. The modification of goals is a first step in the modification of behavior. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

102197

**AUTHORS:** Fraser, Gordon.  
**ADDRESS:** International Association of Chiefs of Police  
**TITLE:** Modern transportation and international crime.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 108 p.  
 \$7.00.

The relationship of modern transportation to international crime is discussed. It is noted that the criminal has the advantage in

ease of escape, while the policeman must usually confine his investigation to a city, state, or country. Several prominent cases are described, covering different types of international crime including narcotics smuggling, international diamond thefts, airline ticket racketeering, aircraft sabotage, and counterfeiting. The importance of international communication between law enforcement officials is stressed along with the necessity of using every possible resource to track a criminal.

102217

AUTHORS: Hills, Stuart L.  
ADDRESS: Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio  
TITLE: Crime, power, and morality: the criminal law process in the United States.  
SOURCEID: Scranton, Chaldler, 1971. 215 p.\$3.25.

Reflecting an emphasis on the significance of criminal law creation and enforcement, the relationship is examined of the criminal law process to 3 major crime problems in contemporary American society: marijuana drug use, organized crime, and white collar occupational crime. The processes of criminal law formation and application in the context of the culture, structure, and diversity of the society are investigated. Note is made of the historical conditions and cultural traditions of the society, the heterogeneity of values and life styles, the conflicts of interests, the distribution of power and opportunity, the rapidity of social change, and other cultural and structural characteristics as they impinge upon both the offender and the criminal law process. 133 references.

102218

AUTHORS: Cortes-Garcia, Edwin.  
ADDRESS: Juvenile Court of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00914  
TITLE: A new approach to juvenile antisocial behavior in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.  
SOURCEID: Oxford, New Hampshire, Equity Publishing, 1970. 139 p.\$10.00.

A new approach to juvenile antisocial behavior in Puerto Rico is proposed in a code for minors, drafted by a juvenile court judge. Characteristics of the new system include: 1) specialization of the Court, 2) elimination of the use of regular prisons for minors, 3) supervised freedom, and 4) individualized treatment with modified and flexible methods. A draft of the proposed act is presented with a statement of motives and fundamental provisions. Its 4 separate titles deal with Minor's Guardianship Court; behavior patterns established concerning the minor in need of state intervention, and the minor in need of aid and protection; rules governing proceedings in the Minors' Guardianship Court; and final provisions. Comments are offered within each section.

102247

AUTHORS: Rosen, Mary Westfall.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The sexual psychopath in the District of Columbia.  
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.  
SOURCEID: 16(1):166-177, 1970.

The District of Columbia Sexual Psychopath Act, enacted in 1948, is evaluated to determine what, if anything, currently remains of the act in view of subsequent legislation, and whether there is any need for such a statute. Constitutional aspects of the statute as they pertain to preventive detention, due process, equal protection, and cruel and unusual punishment are analyzed. It is concluded that the Sexual Psychopath Act should be abolished as a repressive anachronism that stands in contrast to liberalization trends exemplified in the Durham decision and the 1964 Mentally Ill Act. There is no need to separate sex offenders from other individuals with mental illness.

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The 1948 Act is directly contrary to the trend in psychiatry to treat the patient as a whole, and it violates the basic constitutional concepts of liberty and due process. 99 references.

102279

**AUTHORS:** Schwitzgebel, Ralph K.  
**ADDRESS:** Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
**TITLE:** Development and legal regulation of coercive behavior modification techniques with offenders.  
**SOURCEID:** Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1971. 90 p. 45 cents.

The development and legal regulation of coercive behavior modification techniques with offenders are reviewed. Some of the specific legislative, administrative, and judicial approaches concerning the regulation of behavior change technology are discussed in hopes of providing a better understanding of the possible uses and limitations of the technologies and of stimulating open discussion of social policy issues pertaining to their regulation. General characteristics of behavior modification programs are described, followed by a consideration of specific programs and research (including both operant and classical conditioning, aversive suppression, and electronic monitoring and intervention). A review of the legal regulation includes mention of statutory standards, administrative standards, and constitutional provisions. Appendices are provided on statutes related to sex offenders, habitual offenders, drug addicts, and parole rules. 398 references.

102290

**AUTHORS:** Wetherington, E. Mavis; Stouwie, Roger J.; Ridberg, Eugene H.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22901  
**TITLE:** Patterns of family interaction and child-rearing attitudes related to three dimensions of juvenile delinquency.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Abnormal Psychology.  
**SOURCEID:** 78(2):160-176, 1971.

Differences in family interaction patterns and parental attitudes in families with an adolescent son or daughter classified as nondelinquent, neurotic delinquent, psychopathic delinquent, or social delinquent were investigated. Differences in family interaction and parental attitudes between groups offer evidence against a unitary concept of delinquency and support for the usefulness of conceptualizing delinquency in terms of configurations of dimensions of delinquent behavior. Behavioral measures of family interaction did not correlate with responses on a parent attitude questionnaire; however, global ratings of parental attitudes and behaviors based on the interaction session were modestly related to self-report measures. 27 references. (Author abstract)e

102294

**AUTHORS:** Harari, Herbert.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychology, San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif. 92115  
**TITLE:** Interpersonal models in psychotherapy and counseling: a social-psychological analysis of a clinical problem.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Abnormal Psychology.  
**SOURCEID:** 78(2):127-133, 1971.

Twenty delinquent adolescent outpatients in a community mental health center and 20 normal adolescents were presented with potentially imbalanced situations according to Heider's p-o-x model: a perceiver (p), a stimulus person (o), and an event or act (x). The subjects responses supported the hypothesis that in potentially imbalanced situations, normal subjects would seek balance primarily when the stimulus person had or did not have the moral obligation to act, while delinquent subjects would seek balance when the stimulus

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person had or lacked the power to act. Change in affect toward the stimulus person was the predominant mode of balance seeking in both groups. Weider's model and its implications for psychotherapy and counseling with delinquent adolescents, as well as for psychotherapy in general, are discussed at length. 20 references. (Author abstract)

102338

AUTHORS: Rollin, Henry R.; Day, W.J.  
ADDRESS: Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, England  
TITLE: The insecurity of the conventional mental hospital.  
SOURCE: Nursing Times (London).  
SOURCEID: 67(38):149-152, (Occasional Paper) 1971.

An analysis was made of a total of 202 escapes by 85 compulsorily detained male patients from Horton Hospital, Epsom, during 1968. The cost in terms of manhours and money in retrieving these absconders is excessive. The incompatibility of the roles thrust on conventional mental hospitals by the Mental Health Act of 1959 is demonstrated, in that such hospitals are expected to function at one and the same time as free therapeutic societies and yet offer little less than prison like security. The danger inherent in the admission to such institutions of offenders, particularly those under Restriction Orders and comparable orders, who are defined as dangerous, is exposed. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

102348

AUTHORS: Hartmann, Klaus.  
ADDRESS: Hans-Zullinger-Haus, Berlin-Tegel, Germany  
TRITITLE: /Theoretic and empirical contributions to research on delinquency./  
TITLE: Theoretische und empirische Beiträge zur Verwahrlosungsforschung.  
SOURCEID: Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1970. 149 p.

An overview of the problem of juvenile delinquency is presented. Introductory chapters cover the phenomenology, etiology and terminology of delinquency. Subsequent chapters describe the documentation, quantification and prediction of delinquency with a prediction table based on a followup study of 399 delinquent boys, and an inquiry of 1059 delinquent boys from West Berlin whose average age was 16 years and who were clinically examined from 1962 to 1965. Information is provided on the boys' family backgrounds, physical examinations, intellectual and scholastic achievements, and criminal and psychological traits. Finally, a synopsis is given of the findings with a resume of the symptomatology and etiology of delinquency, with some remarks on its treatment and outcome and a summary of the terminological differentiations. 202 references. (Author abstract modified)

102352

AUTHORS: Tkachenko, V.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TRITITLE: /Forms of intensive mental agitation and their significance for criminal law./  
TITLE: Vidy sil'nogo dushev'nogo volneniia i ikh ugolovnopravovoe znachenie.  
SOURCE: Sovetskaja Ustitsiya (Moscow).  
SOURCEID: 16:8-10, 1971.

Strong emotional excitation provoked by the achievement of criminal acts, or physiological affect, is a circumstance which mitigates responsibility. Caused by a decrease in the awareness of the individual and by the limitation of his powers of free will during his experience, it dominates his mental activity and becomes the primary motivating force in his behavior. Anger, hatred, horror, grief, and other forms of affect are also encountered in criminal law. For legally just evaluation of actions realized under



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conditions of intense emotional affect, the particular type of experienced affect, the cause for its emergence, and the object and form of the perpetrated crime must be carefully determined to ensure correct conclusions in court.

102353

AUTHORS: Petelin, B.  
ADDRESS: author address not given.  
TRITITLE: /Questions of psychology in courtroom activity./  
TITLE: Vorosy psikhologii v deiatel'nosti suda.  
SOURCE: Sovetskaja Ustitsiya (Moscow).  
SOURCEID: 16:7-9, 1971.

Many psychological questions arise during court proceedings which significantly affect legal activity and require specific knowledge. Information on forensic psychology is used to elucidate psychological elements of criminal behavior and the orientation of the criminal personality. Sufficient observation of behavior, movements, gestures, and other facets of the accused individual during courtroom activity has a definite bearing on the outcome of his trial. Laughter, applause, and noise from spectators in the courtroom as well as the absence of psychological tactfulness on the part of the judge and legal personnel are also important factors in the administration of a just verdict on the accused.

102360

AUTHORS: Mortola, Doris Slater.  
ADDRESS: Fordham University  
TITLE: Aspects of the self-concept in delinquent girls: maternal identification, sexual identification, and body-concept. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-8730, HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 114 p.

The component parts of an aspect of the self-concept (self-esteem) was studied and the extent to which each component contributes to the total level of self-esteem was determined. It was hypothesized that there would be a significant relationship for both institutionalized delinquent girls and a matched control group between level of self-regard and variables of maternal identification, sexual identification and satisfaction with the body image. The relationship of self-esteem to delinquency was also examined. With regard to the components of self-esteem, the results indicated that they differed completely for the delinquent and nondelinquent groups. The hypothesis that there would be a significant correlation between level of self-esteem and maternal identification, and self-esteem and sexual identification, was confirmed (at .01) for the control group only; correlations between these variables were nonsignificant for the delinquents. For this latter group, however, a significant correlation (at .05) was obtained between self-esteem and satisfaction with the body image; whereas the correlation between these variables was non-significant for the controls. (Journal abstract modified)

102364

AUTHORS: Iushkov, I.; Sterekhov, N.  
ADDRESS: Sverdlovsk oblastnyi sud, Sverdlovsk, USSR  
TRITITLE: /Some questions on the qualification of particularly malicious hooliganism./  
TITLE: Nekotorye voprosy kvalifikatsii osobo zlostnogo khuliganstva.  
SOURCE: Sovetskaja Ustitsiya (Moscow).  
SOURCEID: 14:21-22, 1971.

Serious difficulties arise in practical application of the law on malicious hooliganism due to misunderstanding of qualifications concerning the attempt to use or the actual use of weapons. If a



# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

criminal stops short of fulfilling his intention to use a weapon by his own will, the fact that he refused to commit his crime in the face of full awareness of its possible realization makes it impossible to speak of his attempt to use the weapon. The act of using a weapon as a threat during a state of mental excitation is significantly different from its utilization to commit an actual crime.

102407

**AUTHORS:** Sherby, Linda Barbara.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Kansas  
**TITLE:** Length of incarceration, race, and arbitrariness as instigators of aggression. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-13360 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 165p.

Length of incarceration, race, and arbitrariness were investigated as instigators of aggression in a prison setting, in which the subjects had been confined for either 2 weeks or 5 years. Three hypotheses were studied: (1) inmates who had been confined for a long period would display more aggression than inmates who had been incarcerated for a relatively short period; (2) Blacks would display more aggression than whites; and (3) an arbitrary situation would produce more aggressive behavior than a similar but nonarbitrary situation. Only the hypothesis related to race was confirmed. Blacks were significantly more aggressive than whites. Some methodological problems in the research are discussed, as well as deficiencies in Sarbins's role theory. From these findings, it also appears that the intensity versus duration measure of aggression might be the measure less subject to conscious control. Aggression was found to increase with age, especially for Black subjects. Finally, there was a trend for men who had been convicted of a violent crime to be more aggressive than men who had not had such a conviction. (Journal abstract modified)

102606

**AUTHORS:** Steinke, Helmut.  
**ADDRESS:** Office of Police Commissioner, Hamburg, Germany  
**TITLE:** /How to deal with dissocial juveniles./  
**TITLE:** Zum Umgang mit dissozialen Jugendlichen.  
**SOURCE:** Polizei (Köln).  
**SOURCEID:** 62(8):239-242, 1971.

The formation of groups, the integration of members into groups, the development of rules and standards, and effect of extremists within the group, are discussed and consideration given to groups of juveniles of the same age. Organized groups are frequently rejected by juveniles, because the hierarchical principle prevailing there is in contrast to their search for freedom. Unorganized groups, generally with twice as many boys as girls, are preferred. A special case is the formation of criminal gangs, where differences of rank and assignments to special roles play an important part. German gangs are, however, much less strict as to rules and customs than their American counterparts. Their formation is to be explained by frustration and aggressiveness caused by middle class standards, which produce certain standard justifications of antisocial behavior. Examples of gang activities are presented, and the high percentage of members from broken families and of dropouts is stressed. The police cannot rehabilitate dissocial juveniles, but can help with the process of resocialization, partly by preventive measures and by behaving correctly from a social point of view. The employment of specially trained officers for dealing with juveniles is desirable.  
4 references.

102701

**AUTHORS:** Sakata, Robert; Litvack, Lawrence.  
**ADDRESS:** Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

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**TITLE:** Recidivism among juvenile parolees.  
**SOURCE:** Psychological Reports.  
**SOURCEID:** 29(2):351-355, 1971.

The examination of 16 descriptive characteristics as a means of separating the recidivists from nonrecidivists suggested: 1) age at commitment and age at parole appear significant in potential prediction of recidivism and 2) poor adjustment to general institutional rules appears to have value in predicting recidivism. 15 references. (Journal abstract)

**102736**  
**AUTHORS:** Cross, Herbert J.; Tracy, James J.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut  
**TITLE:** Personality factors in delinquent boys: differences between blacks and whites.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 8(1):10-22, 1971.

In a study of differences in personality factors between Black and White delinquent boys, 119 boys who were either institutionalized or in active contact with the juvenile court were interviewed and classified into interpersonal maturity categories. Internal - external locus of control, future time perspective, legal status, socioeconomic status, intelligence, age and 5 aspects of guilt were assessed. Interpersonal maturity was directly related to internal locus of control for the whole sample, while future time perspective and guilt were not. When these variables were analyzed with respect to race of the delinquents, a different pattern of relationships emerged. The interpersonally mature Blacks are more external and have a shorter time perspective, whereas interpersonally mature Whites are more internal but their time perspective is no different from immature boys. These and other results suggest that the acquisition of interpersonal maturity is related to the expectation of rewards (opportunities) and suppression by society, and that these have differentially damaging effects on Black and White male delinquents. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

**102738**  
**AUTHORS:** Venezia, Peter S.  
**ADDRESS:** Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Davis, California 95616  
**TITLE:** Delinquency prediction: a critique and a suggestion.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 8(1):108-117, 1971.

A critique and suggestion are offered regarding delinquency prediction, noting that the case is strong for systematically studying children in need of help especially those who display danger signals at an early age. These are the children who are likely to experience increasing difficulties, with a concomitant handicapping of their potential. The need at this point is for a practical, acceptable, and efficient means of screening large numbers of young children. Past attempts to provide such a method have not met the stringent requirements. One approach, though, appears promising -- that of focusing upon a child in the school environment. It is there that data about the total child are readily obtainable. The reported pilot work indicates this information can be systematically collected and applied to the assessment and prediction of behavior difficulties. However, this possibility has not been explored adequately; the definitive research has not been done. 51 references. (Author abstract modified)

**102739**  
**AUTHORS:** Eynon, Thomas G.; Allen, Harry F.; Reckless, Walter C.  
**ADDRESS:** Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois  
**TITLE:** Measuring impact of a juvenile correctional institution by perceptions of inmates and staff.

SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 8(1):93-107, 1971.

Means for measuring the impact of a juvenile correctional institution by perceptions of inmates and staff are described. A multidimensional instrument was developed to measure the impact of a secure but treatment oriented institution on aggressive delinquent boys as perceived by the youths themselves at the point of their release approximately 2 years after commitment. Six different areas of perceived institutional impact were covered in the instrument. The various sets of perceptions of the youths varied from somewhat unfavorable to slightly favorable on the 6 separate clusters of items. A unidimensional instrument was devised to obtain the ratings by staff members of the institution who best knew the released boys. The staff ratings were concerned with observed indications of the youths' future outcome as they returned to their home communities. The staff ratings of the boys were quite favorable, considerably more so than the boys' perceptions of the impact of their stay. It is concluded that if a valid and appropriate instrument covering the departing inmate's perceptions of institutional impact can be developed, correctional administrators from time to time could make use of the directionality of perceptual responses to procure insights for improving institutional programs and services and for counteracting the negative influence of inmate society. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

102740

AUTHORS: Howell, Robert J.; Payne, I. Reed; Roe, Allan V.  
ADDRESS: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah  
TITLE: Differences among behavioral variables, personal characteristics, and personality scores of tattooed and nontattooed prison inmates.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 8(1):32-37, 1971.

Differences were studied among behavioral variables, personal characteristics, and personality scores of 101 tattooed and 70 nontattooed inmates at the Utah State Prison. It was found that tattooed inmates had significantly more psychic pain, family discord, self-degradation, social deviancy, impulsiveness, hostility, and depression than nontattooed inmates. The tattooed had lower intelligence quotients, had completed fewer grades in school, and had been involved in more prison rule infractions than the nontattooed inmates. They were more likely to be married, to violate their parole, to have juvenile records, and to misuse drugs. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

102741

AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.  
ADDRESS: School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany, New York  
TITLE: Extroversion, neuroticism, and self-reported delinquent involvement.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 8(1):23-31, 1971.

Eysenck's theory, which predicts that those engaging in illegal behaviors are more extroverted and neurotic than nonoffenders was tested on a male high school sample which responded to questionnaires measuring extroversion, neuroticism, and self-reported illegal behaviors. It was found that Eysenck's predictions regarding a direct, linear relationship between extroversion and involvement in illegal behavior was generally supported; however, there was little support for a similar relationship between neuroticism and involvement in illegal behavior which his theory also predicts. The relationship between neuroticism and involvement in illegal behavior was found to be curvilinear but weak. Discrepancies between present and past results are discussed in terms of the nature of the subjects and the analytic approaches used. 17 references. (Author

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abstract)

102742 \$03

AUTHORS: Jessness, Carl F.

ADDRESS: California Youth Authority

TITLE: The Preston Typology Study: an experiment with differential treatment in an institution.

SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

SOURCEID: 8(1):38-52, 1971.

The feasibility and effectiveness of applying the Interpersonal Maturity Level (I-level) classification system, which subdivides delinquents into types hypothesized as having clearcut implications for the kinds of treatment intervention strategies required, in an institutional setting was studied. Subjects were randomly assigned to a control or experimental group. Experimental subjects of a particular subtype were assigned to 1 of 6 living halls where unique treatment programs were developed. Immediate effects on institution operation were noted, including a significant reduction in management problems in the experimental units. Evaluation of pre and post psychological and behavioral measures also showed that significantly greater gains were made by the experimental subjects. Parole data, however, revealed no significant differences in the violation rates of experimental and control subjects. The fact that after 2 years of possible exposure to parole more than 3 out of 5 (62%) of the 1,607 wards had violated parole and been returned to an institution suggests that whatever rehabilitation is accomplished in an institution must be complemented by supportive community services. 14 references. (Author abstract modified)

102743

AUTHORS: Inciardi, James A.

ADDRESS: New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, New York

TITLE: The use of parole prediction with institutionalized narcotic addicts.

SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

SOURCEID: 8(1):65-73, 1971.

The application of the parole prediction model to 2 cohorts of parolees with histories of narcotic addiction is described, and an evaluation strategy for determining the relative effectiveness of different treatment approaches for different types of addicts is suggested. Narcotic users released to the supervision of the New York State Division of Parole were followed for one year on parole. From this experience, the configuration of variables most related to successful parole outcome were derived. The findings of a complementary study of California addict parolees tended to enhance the predictive ability of the over all model, although difficulty was encountered in determining the predictive stability of the suggested variables. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)

102744

AUTHORS: Palmer, Ted R.

ADDRESS: Community Treatment Project, Division of Research, California Youth Authority

TITLE: California's Community Treatment Program for delinquent adolescents.

SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

SOURCEID: 8(1):74-92, 1971.

The Community Treatment Project (CTP) which handles seriously delinquent male and female offenders who have been committed from juvenile courts to the state correctional system from 4 California communities, is described. Rather than being institutionalized for several months, these youths, ages 13 to 19 at intake, are placed directly into a small caseload, intensive, community located parole program: CTP. There, after being watched with a parole agent, they



received differential or relatively individualized, as well as long-term, treatment. An interpersonal maturity level system is used to classify youths and as one important basis for establishing treatment objectives and techniques. Comparative effectiveness of the experimental (CTP) and control (traditional) programs was evaluated in terms of several separable outcome measures including suspensions, recidivism, discharge, psychological tests. Comparisons indicate that the experimental program has been able to handle a large majority of eligible youths (89%) at least as effectively as has the traditional program, while 10% do better within the traditional program. Close to 25% do rather poorly within both types of program. A major objective of CTP -- Phase Three (1969-1974) is that of developing more effective techniques and settings for working with this latter, rather sizable, "unsuccessful" group. Another objective is that of determining whether the CTP approach can be applied successfully to a wider range of offenders than have been handled to date, such as those committed from adult courts and/or for seriously assaultive offenses.

Five main factors are mentioned as having made a substantial contribution to the comparative effectiveness of CTP during 1961-1969. 34 references. (Author abstract modified)

102779

AUTHORS: Payne, I. Reed; Powell, Robert J.; Roe, Allan V.  
 ADDRESS: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah  
 TITLE: Marital status of prison inmates as a diagnostic index of personal characteristics and personality traits.  
 SOURCE: Psychological Reports.  
 SOURCEID: 28(3):859-862, 1971.

From an original sample of 170 inmates including 77 currently married, 71 single, and 22 divorced men, a group of 39 single inmates were matched with 39 married inmates in terms of age. Similarly all 22 of the divorced inmates were age matched with a similar number of married and single inmates. These inmates were compared on a 15 trait personality test and 32 other personal variables. Only between the currently married and single groups were there a sufficient number of significant differences. The currently married inmates were less deviant on 4 dimensions of the personality test. There were also significant differences on only 4 of the 32 personal characteristics. The currently married inmates appeared to be better adjusted than the single inmates. 4 references. (Journal abstract)

102812

AUTHORS: Stenner, Dieter.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRITLE: /Short-term imprisonment and the possibilities for its substitution through other sanctions./  
 TITLE: Die kurzfristige Freiheitsstrafe und die Möglichkeiten zu ihrem Ersatz durch andere Sanktionen.  
 SOURCEID: Hamburg, Kriminalistik Verlag, 1970. 124 p.

The conditions and applications of laws of the German Federal Republic governing imprisonment are examined. There has been a tendency towards increased use of imprisonment over the last 10 years for both minor and major offenses. Offenses and penalties are compared. History of execution of sentencing is outlined in terms of substitution with fines, release on probation, conditioned lifting of penalty, and short-term imprisonment. Effects of reform are considered. A critique of the philosophy and practice of punishment by imprisonment is presented using statistics of the federal bureau on recidivism and personal research data. Speed of regression is compared among those receiving fines of about \$75.00 versus short-term imprisonment. Effectiveness of brief imprisonment is compared in terms of delinquency groups, personal characteristics and conditions such as age, sex, family status, and occupation; chi-square significance values are given. The negative and positive effects of long-term and short-term imprisonment are considered, as well as motivation for continuing practices of brief imprisonments.



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Finally, a number of alternatives are examined, including extension of upper and lower limits for probation, reduction of living standard by imposing fines to be paid regularly over the course of considerable time, and probationary service and civic education. Arguments for and against are reviewed for all alternatives given. 168 references.

102852

AUTHORS: Felinskaia, W.; Stanishevskia, W.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: /Use of psychological knowledge in the penal process./  
TITLE: Ispol'zovanie psikhologicheskikh znani v ugolovnom protsesse.  
SOURCE: Sovetskaiia iustitsiia (Moscow).  
SOURCEID: No.7:5-7, 1971.

Forensic psychology, and sometimes forensic psychiatry, are a form of utilization of psychological or psychiatric knowledge within the criminal process. Psychological knowledge is needed in penal procedures to determine the level of mental growth of the accused, to establish the existence of physiological or psychological affect at the time of the crime, and to determine psychological motivations and psychological reactions to breaking the law. Complex forensic psychological and psychiatric testimony is necessary in cases of legal proceedings against minors, since psychiatrists determine only the presence or absence of oligophrenia and the expression of the oligophrenic defect. The personality of the lawbreaker is the main question necessitating the expertise of a psychologist.

102949

AUTHORS: Tokuyama, Takayuki; Takeuchi, Tatsuo; Matsuki, Soichi.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: A study of teaching methods and curriculums of juvenile reform and training schools specializing in academic programs -- report 1 academic achievements and adjustments of inmates at the time of admission to primary reform and training schools.  
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan).  
SOURCEID: p.22-23, 1970.

The academic achievements and adjustments of inmates in Japanese reform and training schools at time of admission are reported. Sixty seven subjects were given intelligence, academic adjustment and achievement tests. Inmates were underachievers, lacked desirable learning attitudes and had problems in physical environments of their family life. An attempt was made to develop special teaching methods and curriculums which would enable these students to overcome their learning difficulties.

102950

AUTHORS: Takakuwa, Masuyuki; Sato, Tsuneko; Koshimizu, Aiko.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: A study of group counseling in correctional institutions --an experiment in a reform and training school.  
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan).  
SOURCEID: p.24-25, 1970.

A study of the effect of group counseling combined with individual interviews upon the behavioral changes of girls in a training school is presented. General comments are made and one case history is given. The girl's behavior improved, and her self-insight was heightened. It is felt that the S's improvement will be maintained.

102954

AUTHORS: Thelan, Mark H.; Fryrear, Jerry L.  
ADDRESS: University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

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**TITLE:** Imitation of self-reward standards by black and white female delinquents.  
**SOURCE:** Psychological Reports.  
**SOURCEID:** 29(2):667-671, 1971.

Forty black and 40 white female delinquents observed a black or a white male model who employed liberal or stringent standards of self-reward. Even when given explicit normative information, subjects imitated the self-reward standards of the model. There were no differences in imitation as a function of race of subject or race of model. Comparison with a comparable recent study showed that the black male delinquents imitated the white liberal male model more than the black female delinquents. (Journal abstract)

102968  
**AUTHORS:** Ogawa, Shigetoshi; Akuta, Tatsuro.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Studies of fathers and mothers of juvenile probationers -- attitudes of fathers and mothers toward probationary supervision.  
**SOURCE:** Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan).  
**SOURCEID:** p.30-32, 1970.

The backgrounds and attitudes of parents of juvenile probationers were studied with the help of a questionnaire. Parents were classified into 3 groups, receptive, neutral, and hostile toward the probationary supervision. Receptive fathers lived in larger cities and were of the middle or upper socioeconomic strata; receptive mothers were better educated, had activities outside the home, and were relatively pleased with their daily lives. Receptive parents were favorably disposed toward authoritarian attitudes. Fathers tended to be receptive toward a short period of probation for a first or second offense; mothers were receptive if the probationer was older than 18 years. Early contact with the probation officer, for example during the child's first interview, helped to foster receptive attitudes. A receptive attitude on the part of the father helped rehabilitation.

102972  
**AUTHORS:** Ogawa, Shigetoshi; Tejima, Kinai.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Studies on the attitude of voluntary probation officers in their treatment of offenders.  
**SOURCE:** Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan).  
**SOURCEID:** p.33-35, 1970.

The attitudes of about 1000 voluntary probation officers concerning their treatment of offenders were evaluated with the aid of a questionnaire. Four groups were categorized. Groups 1 and 3 had a high degree of enthusiasm; groups 1 and 2 had a high degree of professional knowledge. Group 1 consisted largely of female teachers of religion, public officials, and college graduates; group 2 consisted primarily of merchants and housewives who had served as probation officers for less than 6 years and had a high school or college education; group 3 contained mostly those over 60 years of age with more than 6 years of service as probation officers who were welfare or guidance officials; group 4 contained largely persons in agriculture or fishing.

103013  
**AUTHORS:** Bopp, William J.  
**ADDRESS:** Law Enforcement Program, Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida  
**TITLE:** The police rebellion: a quest for blue power.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 217 p.

An analysis of police rebellion addresses itself to the new militancy and activism of American police, including unionization,

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strikes, work stoppages and slowdowns, and political involvement. Many of the factors which have served to radicalize the police are discussed, such as the Berkeley free speech riots, the violence at the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the fight over civilian review in New York. Police rank and file organizations are surveyed in order to understand their search for self-betterment. Significant rank and file leaders of the police rebellion are discussed, and one section offers perspectives on police militancy by prominent authors, journalists, and scholars. Also presented are case studies of militant police actions in various American cities.

103014

AUTHORS: Poston, Richard W.  
ADDRESS: Southern Illinois University  
TITLE: The gang and the establishment.  
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1971. 269 p.\$7.95.

A narrative account is provided of what happened when large sums of money were given to a group of gang leaders on New York's Lower East Side, based on the assumption that the gangs are neighborhood organizations and as such are qualified to motivate youths into action against crime and poverty. The myth making and promotion that turned the intended constructive development into waste and destruction are traced, including the lobbying, politicking, and exaggerations that created an illusion of glamour. It is shown how the negative results might have been avoided by a more realistic approach by "the establishment," and practical suggestions are offered for avoiding a repeat of the failure.

103064

AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Scandinavian studies in criminology.  
SOURCEID: Oslo, Norway, Universitetsforlaget, 1971. 149 p.Vol.3.

A selection of recent criminological research within Scandinavian countries - (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden) is presented as part of a series sponsored by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. One major topic is extremely high concentration of alcohol consumption in Finland; a small minority accounts for most of the total consumption. Arrest rates in Helsinki and Copenhagen are compared and the much smaller arrest rate in Copenhagen is attributed to that city's social structure. The same tolerance for pluralism is reflected in a description of a program for drug users in Copenhagen. A contrasting Norwegian picture, of stern negative attitudes towards all drugs, is also presented. Other topics include negative comments on studies of crime causation, radical and conservative criminal policy, organized crime, and a panorama of Scandinavian criminology. 83 references.

103139

AUTHORS: Anderson, Dennis Byron.  
ADDRESS: University of Nebraska  
TITLE: Relationship between characteristics and attitudes of training school parolees and recidivism.  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-9534, HC\$10.00  
MF\$4.00 124 p.

Selected attitudes and characteristics of 50 training school parolees who became felons were studied to determine if any were significantly related to recidivism. A group of 50 nonfelon parolees was also studied. The 2 groups were compared on 11 characteristics. Results indicated that recidivists: were younger at first police record; were younger when first sent to training school; had lower IQ; were generally nonwhite; stayed in training school longer; came from broken homes; and had poorer adjustment records. A schedule interview was given to 20 felons and 20 nonfelons and results

indicate that recidivists presented a harder criminal attitude and poorer social attitudes. There were also areas of overlapping attitudes. (Journal abstract modified)

103155

**AUTHORS:** Edelman, Maurie Warshaw.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Wisconsin  
**TITLE:** Varieties of risk taking behavior among prison inmates. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-9166 HC\$10.00  
NP\$4.00 100 p.

An investigation of the relationship of personality, race and situational variables to risk taking behavior among 82 adult male sentenced prisoners who filled out Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and participated in 2 experimental tasks is reported. It was predicted that blacks would take more risks than whites in a game of skill, but fewer risks than whites in a game of chance. It was also predicted that subjects who applied for parole would take more risks in games of skill and chance than those who did not apply. No group differences were found in risk taking on games of skill, whites took more risks on games of chances, and predictions were not confirmed regarding differences in rate of arrest nor regarding personality score differences between parole applicants and nonapplicants. There were minimal correlations between personality scores and measures of risk taking. (Journal abstract modified)

103271

**AUTHORS:** Seghorn, Theoharis Karl.  
**ADDRESS:** Boston University Graduate School  
**TITLE:** Adequacy of ego functioning in rapists and pedophiles. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.70-22413 HC\$10.00  
NP\$4.00 329 p.

A study of pedophiles and rapists identified the following ego function types: fixated pedophiles, exploitive pedophiles, regressed pedophiles, aggressive pedophiles, displaced aggression rapists, compensatory rapists and impulse rapists. It was demonstrated that a sexual offender could represent variously 1) a circumscribed ego defect in an otherwise potentially adaptive personality organization, 2) a regressive attempt to master an infantile impulse, 3) a symptom of a more pathological and global ego disintegration, and 4) the product of a characterologically narcissistic impulse disorder. (Journal abstract modified)

103282

**AUTHORS:** Mills, Michael William.  
**ADDRESS:** Washington University  
**TITLE:** Extraversion, neuroticism, and the critical flicker frequency threshold in antisocial personalities. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-11050 HC\$10.00  
NP\$4.00 136 p.

Tests of 117 antisocial subjects selected from a group of prisoners indicated that those antisocial personalities scoring highest in extraversion on the Eysenck Personality Inventory had lower initial Critical Flicker Frequency (CFF) thresholds and, that they had a more significant decrease in CFF thresholds with massed practice. It was also found that those antisocial personalities scoring highest in neuroticism had a significantly greater decrease in CFF thresholds with massed practice. (Journal abstract modified)



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103421

**AUTHORS:** Quinn, Michael James.  
**ADDRESS:** University of British Columbia  
**TITLE:** Psychopathy and the conditioning of autonomic responses.  
 (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-film, HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00

A delayed differential classical conditioning paradigm was used to investigate defense and reward conditioning of autonomic responses in psychopaths. The conditioned stimuli were tones and the unconditioned stimuli were shocks and pictures of nudes. The subjects were drawn from the inmate population of a maximum security penitentiary and were classified as primary psychopaths, secondary psychopaths and nonpsychopaths. It was concluded that galvanic skin response may be a more appropriate autonomic correlate of the psychopath's emotional reactivity than either heart rate or finger vasoconstriction. The primary psychopath's autonomic conditioning deficit may be restricted to galvanic skin response. In comparison with nonpsychopaths primary psychopaths are deficient in the acquisition of classically conditioned fear responses. There is no evidence that primary psychopaths and nonpsychopaths differ significantly in the acquisition of classically conditioned reward responses. Relative to nonpsychopaths primary psychopaths appear to be electrodermally hyporeactive. (Journal abstract modified)

103435

**AUTHORS:** Hayman, Charles R.; Lanza, Charlene.  
**ADDRESS:** Community Health Services Administration, Dept. of Human Resources, Washington, D.C.  
**TITLE:** Victimology of sexual assault.  
**SOURCE:** Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality.  
**SOURCEID:** 5(10):152-153, 157-158, 160-161, 1971.

A program operated by the District of Columbia Department of Human Resources in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department to aid the victims of sexual assault is presented. Eight cases have been selected to illustrate the wide variety of patients, incidents, types of emotional and physical injury, and variation in followup by public agencies and private physicians. Sexual assault is increasing in the US and is seen as an expression of increase in aggression and violence rather than sexual drive. The need is indicated for immediate expert examination, treatment of injury, and particularly emotional support by doctors and nurses. This support should start at the examination and be given as long as police and court procedures continue or whenever the patient has emotional symptoms. Followup will bring back to treatment or retreatment many patients for emotional and physical injuries, including gonorrhea, pregnancy, and, rarely, syphilis. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

103485

**AUTHORS:** Van Nuland, Jan.  
**ADDRESS:** 8(30):3-29, 1971.  
**TITLE:** The problem of prisoners' children.  
**SOURCEID:** Bull.de e'U.M.des Org. p.La Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence.

The legal and social problems of caring for the children of institutionalized criminal offenders is discussed from an international viewpoint. National laws, customs, and special provisions for this particularly vulnerable group of young people are examined, as well as the stipulations of international organizations. It appears that there has been a general neglect of these children as a specific aspect of the problem of criminal justice and rehabilitation, and that adequate legal and social provisions exist in few countries. It is emphasized that for the benefit of community and the individual, action should be taken for their social development, social integration, mental health, health, and education



to prevent possible delinquent behavior. Further, this cannot be accomplished by private organizations, but requires legislation and effective implementation by the public authorities.

103551

**AUTHORS:** Munro, Robert William  
**ADDRESS:** University of Minnesota  
**TITLE:** The effect of selected literary material on behaviorally maladjusted adolescents. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich.Univ.M-files, No.71-18793 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 146 p.

An effort to determine whether selected literary materials could be used to modify specific behaviors and attitudes of behaviorally maladjusted adolescents is reported. The sample was 48 boys of 12 to 17 years of age in a residential institution of delinquents. Treatment consisted of identifying a problem area for each boy, assigning him a book to read dealing with the specific problem area, then interviewing him regarding the book. A comparison of means indicated no main effects of interaction. The boys in the experimental treatment group were then ranked on the basis of their Jesness score differences. The 5 boys who changed most in the desired direction and those who had the least desirable change were retained and compared on age, reading comprehension, behavioral dimensions, problem area, and 3 independent variables. The high change boys had somewhat more movement than regression would produce, while the low change boys moved somewhat randomly around the mean. The 2 groups were very similar on the rest of the variables except for problem area, which was more sharply defined for the high change group. (Journal abstract modified)

103637

**AUTHORS:** Barry, Ann Carol Barner.  
**ADDRESS:** Syracuse University  
**TITLE:** The implications of a right to treatment for mentally ill criminals and quasi-criminals. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, 71-21513 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 575 p.

Research is reported which suggests that the lack of vigor on the part of the courts in pursuing the right of criminals to treatment for mental illness, echoed by even less effort on the part of state executives and legislatures, is due in large measure to the inherent difficulties of enforcing such a right. These difficulties stem from many factors: 1) the situation of the institutions to which mentally ill criminals and quasi-criminals are being committed, 2) the attitudes of others toward them, 3) their lack of an active, sympathetic constituency, 4) the difficulty of determining whether a person is being treated and whether the treatment is adequate, 5) the various possible interpretations of treatment methods, 6) the costs of needed improvements in existing mental health facilities, and 7) the scarcity of mental health manpower. As a result, it is unlikely that the right to treatment statutes and decisions will have major impact in the foreseeable future. (Journal abstract modified)

103749

**AUTHORS:** Rubin, Jerome.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Maryland  
**TITLE:** Change in self-concept during institutional confinement. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-13599 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 139 p.

A study was made to determine if there was any significant positive change in the self-concepts of boys undergoing treatment in

a training school for delinquents. The theoretical basis was the existence of research findings indicating that positive self concepts are correlated with adjustment. Three hypotheses were established: 1. Boys who experience the institutional treatment undergo a change toward positive self-concept. 2. The percentage of boys who undergo a change toward positive self-concept is greater in the group released than in the group not released. 3. Change toward positive self-concept correlates inversely with length of institutional stay in the released group. The testing of hypothesis 1 found that there was a predicted positive change in self-concept in the sample. Hypothesis 2 was supported in terms of the percentage of subjects who changed in self-concept and the direction of their change. The third hypothesis was partially supported. There was an inverse relationship indicating that the more positive the change in self-concept, the shorter the period of institutional stay. (Journal abstract modified)

103775

**AUTHORS:** Kahn, Michael David.  
**ADDRESS:** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
**TITLE:** Verbal mediation and the cognitive control of impulsivity. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. M-films, No. 71-11712 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 177 p.

In a study of verbal mediation and the cognitive control of impulsivity, a number of variables which reflect some essence of impulsive behavior were examined to determine whether verbal skills help to act as mediators against the committing of impulsive acts. A group of 72 delinquent Negro boys served as subjects and were divided into 4 groups according to intelligence, followed by administration of a test battery. It was hypothesized that individuals with higher verbal than nonverbal skills are less likely to commit impulsive acts, with the higher the level of intelligence in which such a relationship exists further decreasing the probability of such behavioral expression. Analysis of variance, correlational and rank order statistics were employed with results generally not supporting the experimental hypothesis. The level of intelligence did, however, bear a positive relationship to behavioral control. Phenomenological reports and trends in the data gave substance to the general notion of the importance of verbal skills in mediational processes, while underscoring the multivariate aspect of the trait under consideration. Situational, motivational, and measurement complexities inherent in performing such research are emphasized, along with specific suggestions as to possible future implementation. (Journal abstract modified)

103790

**AUTHORS:** Furlong, Virginia June.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Northern Colorado  
**TITLE:** Anti-social behavior in youthful female offenders. (Ed.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. M-films, No. 71-20271 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 121 p.

An attempt was made to collect data on the arrest records of girls from 18 to 21 in 3 California counties for 1957 and 1967. It was noted that the increase in population of each of the counties was more than exceeded by the rate of arrests of older girls. Over the decade occupations of female offenders continued to be varied, but the majority described themselves as housewives. The average age of the girls rose from 18.98 to 19.29 over the decade. Months or seasons of the year were of little significance. The subjects came from diverse geographical backgrounds but the majority were native Californians. It is inferred from the data that antisocial behavior in the young female adult is a major problem with arrests of girls in their late teens and early twenties steadily increasing both numerically and by rate of occurrence. (Journal abstract modified)

103792

**AUTHORS:** Davitto, Bernard.  
**ADDRESS:** University of California, Berkeley  
**TITLE:** Psychiatric services in parole: an organizational study.  
 (D.S.W.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-filas, No.71-20756 HC\*10.00  
 MF\$4.00 301 p.

An examination of a specific program of clinical services under psychiatric auspices, the Parole Outpatient Clinic is reported. Study findings point to the organizational setting as having a pervasive impact on each of the major participants in the service process, particularly in relation to the expressed primary Clinic purpose of providing psychiatric treatment for parolees. The Clinic, as an organizational segment of the parole agency, is utilized to meet a variety of organizational needs which necessarily dilute the intensity of direct treatment services. Other critical organizational constraints emanate from Adult Authority control over intake and disposition of Clinic cases. The study suggests that it is futile to expect that the psychiatric technology, possessing limited techniques and having limited applicability, can simultaneously achieve several different goals with clients exhibiting a range of needs, abilities, and orientations in a setting which provides few supporting conditions for successful implementation of the service. (Journal abstract modified)

103835

**AUTHORS:** Weiner, Norman L.; Willie, Charles V.  
**ADDRESS:** Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York  
**TITLE:** Decisions by juvenile officers.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Sociology.  
**SOURCEID:** 77(2):199-210, 1971.

Decision making by juvenile officers is examined by looking at the effect that race and socioeconomic status of the individual, and racial composition and socioeconomic status of his neighborhood, have on juvenile police disposition. Data from Washington, D.C., indicate little, if any, influence of any of these factors. An analysis of data from Syracuse, N.Y., using a variation of Blau's structural effects technique, likewise indicate no effect of any kind. It is suggested that the juvenile officer's discretion may be viewed as an example of enacted institutional change. 20 references. (Author abstract modified)

103836

**AUTHORS:** Arnold, William R.  
**ADDRESS:** Sociology Dept., University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas  
**TITLE:** Race and ethnicity relative to other factors in juvenile court dispositions.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Sociology.  
**SOURCEID:** 77(2):211-227, 1971.

Data from the records of a juvenile court in a middle sized city are examined to determine whether the overrepresentation of minority group members in official correctional statistics is mostly a function of artifacts of data collection, the nature and volume of crimes committed by persons in these categories, or bias in the correctional process. The likelihood that the probation officers will submit more cases from minority groups than from Anglos for formal court hearings is reduced below levels of statistical significance when appropriate considerations are taken into account -- except for those for whom extensive handling seems most logical. The likelihood that the judge will send more minority group members than Anglos to the youth authority, however, persists for most categories of offenders even when these considerations are taken into account. The biases appear to consist largely of letting Anglos "get

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off easy" rather than of requiring unnecessary treatment for minority group members. Overall, the findings suggest that about two thirds of the differential handling in the court studied is not explained by appropriate considerations. 18 references. (Author abstract modified)

103838  
 AUTHORS: Gibbons, Don C.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, Portland State University, Oregon  
 TITLE: Observations on the study of crime causation.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Sociology.  
 SOURCEID: 77(2):262-278, 1971.

Differential association theory, typological views, and other approaches to crime causation are discussed. Situational and genetic - historical factors in lawbreaking are identified and contrasted. The major thesis calls for increased attention to situational pressures as they interact with other factors. A value added orientation to crime causation is explored. 43 references. (Author abstract modified)

103847  
 AUTHORS: Shover, Neal Elwood.  
 ADDRESS: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois  
 TITLE: Burglary as an occupation. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
 SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
 SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-21228 HC\$10.00  
 MF\$4.00 263 p.

An analysis of burglary as an occupation is presented. It was found that burglars recognize a dichotomous prestige rating among themselves: good burglars and poor burglars, or petty thieves. They also refer to a residual group of square john burglars or bread and butter thieves. The good burglar is the person who has done relatively well financially in stealing, is professionally competent, has a reputation for integrity and has done relatively little time. The good burglar usually, but not necessarily, is dependent upon sustained relationships with a web of other deviant or quasi-deviant actors for his successful work performance. A career as a good burglar cannot be realized without 4 contingencies: 1) exposure to systematic theft, 2) a realization of the financial potential in it, 3) ambition, and 4) tutelage. (Journal abstract modified)

103898  
 AUTHORS: Alston, Paul Perry.  
 ADDRESS: University of Georgia  
 TITLE: The effects of facilitation training provided a combined group of professional and subprofessional personnel in a juvenile correctional facility. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
 SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
 SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-3710 HC\$10.00  
 MF\$4.00 152 p.

An evaluation of a facilitation training program designed to help individuals develop the ability to communicate higher levels of the facilitative conditions empathy, respect and genuineness is reported. Subjects were volunteers from corrections, vocational rehabilitation, academic education and vocational education in the Georgia Industrial Institute at Alto. Both professional and subprofessional personnel significantly improved their ability to communicate facilitative conditions. The subjects' perceptions of each other significantly improved during the training. The subjects attitudes towards the other vocational groups represented in the training did not significantly change during the training. The training program had its greatest impact on the subjects' ability to communicate facilitative conditions during the first half of the training course. Higher levels of defensiveness were found to be significantly related to lower levels of communication posttraining.



(Journal abstract modified)

104004

AUTHORS: Zabrodzka, Halina.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRITITLE: /Participation of the social factor in the procedures of courts for minors./  
 TITLE: Udział czynnika społecznego w postępowaniu sądów dla nieletnich.  
 SOURCE: Szkoła Specjalna (Warszawa).  
 SOURCEID: 31(3):196-200, 1970.

The People's Court for Minors in Poland, which was formed in 1949 to 1950, has extensively developed the auxiliary apparatus of Polish courts. In recent years, youth organizations in Poland have been involved with the education of socially disadvantaged youth and with the upbringing of orphans. Court committees consisting of Polish youth are concerned primarily with the reeducation of minors and with their social rehabilitation. More than 8,000 Polish youth are members of these committees. Social inspectors have constant personal contact with the families of juvenile offenders and attempt to correct undesirable home environment. Councilors, teachers, and related personnel also provide great assistance to juvenile courts, and many social organizations are active in preserving the rights of children and their families.

104006

AUTHORS: Kozielowa, Stanisława.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRITITLE: /Personality features of socially unadjusted students and didactic work in reform school./  
 TITLE: Cechy osobowości uczniów społecznie niedostosowanych a praca dydaktyczna w szkole zakładu poprawczego.  
 SOURCE: Szkoła Specjalna (Warszawa).  
 SOURCEID: 31(3):217-232, 1970.

The family and environment play the greatest role in the formation of the human personality. What is unquestionably significant and moral for normal people is treated with disdain and cynicism by socially unadjusted individuals, as a consequence of alcoholism, absence of love, and other undesirable manifestations within the family setting. Valuable observational material can be gathered on the behavior of the poorly adjusted juvenile in the early part of his stay in a correctional institution. The first conversation between the teacher and the student and the manner in which the student is introduced to the classroom are extremely important moments in his resocialization. The atmosphere of the classroom is dependent to a significant degree on the general atmosphere of the institution as a whole. Physical force cannot be the foundation for controlling the juvenile; the teacher must be in constant contact with him, must converse with him often, and must correct his mistakes. Classes in which presentation and discussion were interesting and lively were found to elicit good behavior and concentrated attention from students. A specialized educational plan is vital in correctional institutions: the school must not only provide the juvenile with knowledge and develop his capabilities but, most important, must teach him positive moral dictates.

104044

AUTHORS: Mailloux, Noel.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
 TITLE: Developing a re-education programme for young offenders.  
 SOURCE: Social Defence (New Delhi).  
 SOURCEID: 6(23):4-8, 1971.

The development of a reeducation program for young offenders is discussed, with emphasis on major phases and major pathological



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reactions within them. The phases described include periods of accommodation, assimilation, productivity, personality change and the development of the ability to communicate. Methods of control are mentioned, along with vocational training and academic achievement, and social behavior within gangs. The importance of attitudes of self is also considered. It is noted that the program is not expensive and does lead to reduced recidivism.

104045

**AUTHORS:** Panakal, J.J.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Criminology and Correctional Administration,  
 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Chennai,  
 Bombay-88, India  
**TITLE:** Children acts reconsidered.  
**SOURCE:** Social Defence (New Delhi).  
**SOURCEID:** 6(23):9-14, 1971.

A review is presented of various legislative means in India for noninstitutional processing of children convicted by the courts. It is noted that because of the emphasis on youthful offenders, child welfare as a field has not been greatly developed and child services have not been provided. Problem areas considered include parental responsibility, legal age definition, special police services, special schools and homes, emotionally disturbed children, personnel training, interstate transfer of children, institution diversification, and municipal and district government authority.

104146

**AUTHORS:** Wilmer, Harry A.  
**ADDRESS:** Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas  
**TITLE:** Drug abuse and law enforcement.  
**SOURCE:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 22(11):330-335, 1971.

The policeman becomes associated with sham if he attempts to assume the image of a different personality, such as an educator. When his function is no longer clear, he is vulnerable in both of his roles. Group therapy sessions conducted at San Quentin Prison have shown that the policeman has become identified with his external symbols, including his uniform, badge, gun, club, and handcuffs. In turn, these symbols inevitably affect the internal mannerisms and behavior of the policeman. The policeman cannot and should not try to escape his police persona, for it is not only symbolic but real. But by virtue of this police persona, his effectiveness as an educator is necessarily limited. Police, sheriffs, narcotic agents, lawyers, and judges should limit their participation in drug education programs to their own roles and areas of expertise. Police often support criminal sanctions against youthful drug users, but by arresting a youngster and demanding that he cooperate as an informer, they are destroying his peer relationships and, therefore, are cutting off one possible avenue of rehabilitation. Similarly, police who urge parents to inform on their own children are encouraging the breakdown of trust and respect in the family. Users of many drugs usually begin with marihuana or alcohol, and there is no doubt that marihuana is a steppingstone to heroin addiction. In the light of failures of severely punitive drug laws, however, it is time to work to change the irrationalities which characterize society and which make marihuana use a symbolic act of defiance. 5 reference.

104164

**AUTHORS:** Ward, Thomas J.  
**ADDRESS:** New York City Police Department, New York, New York  
**TITLE:** A survey of probation officer attitudes in New York City.  
**SOURCE:** Probation and Parole.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:47-53, 1971.

An attempt to ascertain the attitudes of New York City probation officers was made by administering 11 standard questions to 25

officers. Data obtained from analysis of the questionnaires indicate that the officers appear to be career oriented employees who suffer from low morale and general frustration. The officers perceive themselves as overworked and poorly paid. Their attitudes towards the administration are generally negative: they consider policy makers overly conservative and they feel that certain policies are hindrances to their own work. Most of the officers stated that they entered the service in order to treat and rehabilitate criminal offenders, but the majority also felt that they were not accomplishing this primary purpose. In general, probation officers favor the initiation of experimental, innovative programs to facilitate rehabilitation and agency operation. 2 references.

104165

**AUTHORS:** Joseph, Herman.  
**ADDRESS:** New York City Probation Methadone Program, New York, New York  
**TITLE:** Court services and methadone treatment: the New York City Probation Program.  
**SOURCE:** Probation and Parole.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:34-46, 1971.

The problem of heroin addiction has reached a crisis point in the courts, jails, and probation and parole departments of New York City. Probation and parole methods, casework techniques, civil commitment, and therapeutic communities in isolation or in combination do not appear to be capable of insuring the transition of a substantial number of addicts to normal functioning within the community. Methadone has presented a viable alternative to heroin addicts: its controlled use eliminates physical narcotic craving generated by heroin abuse and allows the patient to function normally in society within several weeks. An addict may be placed on probation if he consents to enter a drug treatment program. Since patients are transferred to medical centers when their probation is terminated, the probation methadone program represents a bridge between the courts, jails, probation, and community programs. 12 references.

104166

**AUTHORS:** O'Leary, John M.  
**ADDRESS:** United States Treasury Department  
**TITLE:** Problems in parole selection.  
**SOURCE:** Probation and Parole.  
**SOURCEID:** No.3:65-73, 1971.

Parole is currently the most important single type of release utilized to return serious offenders to society. In contrast to other forms, parole is characterized by the placement of the parolee under the supervision of a parole officer. This officer continues the correctional treatment initiated in the correctional institution and, thus, helps the offender to reestablish himself as a law abiding citizen. Certain major problems exist in the selection of parolees. Agreement on the purpose of imprisonment among board members as well as collection of sufficient data are necessary in the selection process. Protection of society and the individual and the balance of possible gains and losses are other significant aspects of parole selection. It is also difficult to assess the readiness of the offender for parole on the basis of his attitudes towards parole, the efforts he has made towards rehabilitation, and the particular nature of his parole situation. Solution of these problems and subsequent successful rehabilitation of past offenders cuts crime, lowers the cost of handling prisoners, and reduces the cost of the criminal justice system. 14 references.

104167

**AUTHORS:** Dittman, Frank W.  
**ADDRESS:** Nassau County Probation Department, Nassau County, New York  
**TITLE:** The dilemma of probation training.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: Probation and Parole.  
SOURCEID: No.3:27-33, 1971.

At the present time, the transitional nature of the field of probation and the concomitant lack of an acceptable definition of the task of probation are contributing to a dilemma in probation training. Probation should assume its proper place under the jurisdiction of police, courts, and correctional institutions, since it is a correctional measure. Despite evidence supporting the use of traditional deterrent measures to control negative behavior, social work techniques are desirable methods for reducing rates of recidivism within selected groups of offenders. The 3 main tasks of the probation officer are administration, surveillance, and actions which attempt to influence the future behavior of the offender. The primary concern of the probation officer should be with knowledge and utilization of neighborhood, county, and state resources. As an agent first of control and then of change, the developmental process of the parole officer can never be static. 8 references.

104168  
AUTHORS: Atlas, Thomas A.  
ADDRESS: New York State Department of Correctional Services  
TITLE: An analytical survey of the use of group counseling in correctional institutions.  
SOURCE: Probation and Parole.  
SOURCEID: No.3:13-26, 1971.

The expanded use of group treatment techniques has constituted a significant development in modern correctional programming. It appears that many socially unacceptable human qualities can be altered as a result of the participation of the individual in small groups designed to provide members with new learning experiences. The primary benefits of group counseling are the changes that it produces in the role of the inmate, by establishing him as an individual who is not only receiving help but who is expected to contribute to the improvement of others, as well as in the nature of the correctional institution itself, by promoting a common purpose for staff and inmates alike. Many correctional administrations are currently hiring lay as well as professional personnel to act as group leaders in order to make group counseling services available to a greater number of people. 42 references.

104169  
AUTHORS: Gerhold, Lawrence R.  
ADDRESS: New York City Police Department, New York  
TITLE: An analysis of juvenile delinquency.  
SOURCE: Probation and Parole.  
SOURCEID: No.3:1-12, 1971.

In discussing the problem of juvenile delinquency, it is important to consider its definitions, its causes, and the recourse available to society. While our society usually perceives juvenile delinquency as misbehavior, this term is a controversial one. Inadequacies of family life, ghetto conditions, and educational systems are all causal factors. Theories of hereditary etiology, on the other hand, have been refuted, and physical abnormalities and intellectual deficit appear to play a minor, if any, role. From an idealistic standpoint, the adjustment of the value system of society to goals that would have relevance for all individuals and would be obtainable by them constitutes the best preventive medicine against juvenile delinquency. In contrast, discipline, punishment, and hostility towards the developing youth who deviates are often inadequate means of curtailment of his negative behavior. Once the problem of behavior is diagnosed, treatment and guidance must be provided in order to redirect behavior along more morally and socially desirable lines. 17 references.

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104183

**AUTHORS:** Hahn, Paul H.; O'Connor, John P.  
**ADDRESS:** Corrections Program, Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio  
**TITLE:** The juvenile offender and the law.  
**SOURCEID:** Cincinnati, W.H. Anderson, 1971. 416 p. \$12.50.

In volume 5 of a series of texts for police officers the relationship of the juvenile offender and the law is examined. Specific chapters deal with: contemporary cultural and ecological environment; classification of juvenile offenders; differing theories for causes of deviant or delinquent behavior; child psychology; behavior problems in adolescents; the multiple problem family; affluent and suburban delinquency; campus violence and political activism; race and the juvenile offender; the drug scene; the role of alcohol; juvenile sex offenders; the role of schools; reliability of juvenile delinquency statistics; prevention of delinquency; professional police approach to the juvenile offender; due process and its special concerns relating to juveniles; legal definitions; philosophy and procedures of the juvenile court; the philosophy and goal of juvenile corrections; and treatment of the juvenile offender. 174 references.

104206

**AUTHORS:** Peiss, Albert J., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut  
**TITLE:** The police and the public.  
**SOURCEID:** New Haven, Yale University Press, 1971. 228 p. \$7.95.

In a discussion of the police and its relationship to the public, ways are analyzed in which society can be made more civil, police more humane, and the population more responsible. The experiences of 2 police officers during an ordinary night in a patrol car are described, followed by a consideration of the ways in which police and public interact, and how and why they often do not. Situations are investigated in which policemen themselves break the law and how such actions relate to the subculture of an individual neighborhood or beat. Finally, an outline is presented for society to become more civil, with the view given that the morality of the public and the morality of the police are closely related and that one cannot be expected to improve unless the other does. 94 references.

104207

**AUTHORS:** Frankenstein, Carl.  
**ADDRESS:** The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel  
**TITLE:** Varieties of juvenile delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** London, Gordon and Breach Science, 1970. 252 p. \$14.50.

The varieties of juvenile delinquency are presented as the outcome of structural factors interacting with sociocultural conditions and personal experiences. The causes and symptoms of each variety of delinquency are compared with those of other varieties, each being considered as an independent unit requiring different methods of treatment. Specific chapters deal with classification, waywardness, psychopathy, drifting and drivenness, aggressive delinquency, and adolescent delinquency. Cases are cited in illustration. The book is felt to be of value to psychiatrists, psychotherapists, psychologists, doctors, educationalists, probation and child care officers, and sociologists. 94 references.

104215

**AUTHORS:** Galliher, John F.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri  
**TITLE:** Explanations of police behavior: a critical review and analysis.  
**SOURCE:** Sociological Quarterly.  
**SOURCEID:** 12(3):308-318, 1971.

Explanations of police behavior are reviewed as analyzed in the



literature, although the study is deliberately selective to highlight some observable patterns. Observations are made regarding the theoretical and empirical weaknesses in the research, and an analysis of some reasons for the deficiencies are discussed. An argument is developed to imply that consideration of class conflict is a necessary condition for understanding police behavior. Other approaches to the study of police behavior include those of discretion exercised in making arrests, role conflict, subculture, departmental characteristics, and sociocultural aspects. 30 references.

104216

**AUTHORS:** Boggs, Sarah L.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri  
**TITLE:** Formal and informal crime control: an exploratory study of urban, suburban, and rural orientations.  
**SOURCE:** Sociological Quarterly.  
**SOURCEID:** 12(3):319-327, 1971.

An exploratory study of urban, suburban, and rural orientations in formal and informal crime control is reported. Perspectives on violent crime are found to be dependent upon where a person lives. Central city residents, particularly Blacks, feel that violent crime is likely to happen, and rural residents consider it more likely than suburbanites. Rural and suburban residents are more apt to rely on informal controls to deter crime than are people in the central city, and there, Whites are more likely to share this orientation than Blacks. Formal controls are more salient to urban populations, and especially to Black central city residents who feel more dependent on, but less satisfied with, the kind of police protection they receive. The need to investigate the sources of differences in attitudes toward crime is noted. 14 references.

104246

**AUTHORS:** Taylor, Victor E.  
**ADDRESS:** Prisoners' Rights Council, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**TITLE:** Heroin and the Black community.  
**SOURCE:** American Scholar.  
**SOURCEID:** 40(4):691-694, 1971.

Community action groups working within prisons with Black inmates who have trafficked and/or used narcotics and drugs are suggested as an effective measure for reducing the heroin problem in the Black community of Philadelphia. The community must not cling to the tradition sustained idea that criminal offenders should be socially ostracized. This group of miscreants are potential assets to the community despite their socially antagonistic behavior. If the Black community would attempt to attack the community heroin problem through a program that focuses upon the Black prison inmate, effective headway would be made. In addition, the community would discover within the prison relevant ideas, as well as a sincere interest in an active participation in tackling many of the community's problems.

104288

**AUTHORS:** Wideman, John.  
**ADDRESS:** English Dept., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**TITLE:** Fear in the streets.  
**SOURCE:** American Scholar.  
**SOURCEID:** 40(4):611-622, 1971.

Personal anecdotes are used to elaborate on the themes of fear in the streets and fear of what is not understood. Fear resulting from paradoxes of urban development, the vulnerability to crime of the city dweller, fear of others caused by the evil each individual sees in himself, and the causes and consequences of White and Black fears of each other are among the ideas developed.

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104249

**AUTHORS:** Furstenberg, Frank P., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** Sociology Dept., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**TITLE:** Public reaction to crime in the streets.  
**SOURCE:** American Scholar.  
**SOURCEID:** 40(4):601-610, 1971.

Using data from the Louis Harris Organization's survey of public reaction to crime in Baltimore, it is shown that contrary to the Harris' conclusions, those most concerned about the problem of crime are no more or less afraid of victimization than anyone else. It is also shown that concern about crime does not emanate from a personal sense of danger, and that as risk of victimization decreases, concern about crime goes up. People in low crime areas are significantly more concerned about the problem of crime than those in high crime areas. People in high crime areas are significantly more fearful of being victimized than people in low crime areas. Strategies are suggested for decreasing the public's fear of crime.

104250

**AUTHORS:** Sykes, Gresham M.  
**ADDRESS:** College of Law, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado  
**TITLE:** New crimes for old.  
**SOURCE:** American Scholar.  
**SOURCEID:** 40(4):592-598, 1971.

It is suggested that current sociological theories of crime causation do not explain criminal behavior in the US today. Four "new" types of criminal behavior are considered: crimes as a sport, political crime, crime resulting from alienation or rejection of accepted social goals, and crime resulting from an individual's failure to make moral judgment about his illegal behavior.

104299

**AUTHORS:** Shoham, Shlomo; Banitt, Rivka; Feder, Ruth; Segal, Esther; Smilansky, Jonathan.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel  
**TITLE:** The etiology of middle class delinquency in Israel.  
**SOURCE:** Human Relations (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 24(4):331-347, 1971.

A study was done of the nature and extent of middle and upper class juvenile delinquency in Israel, the pressures towards delinquent solutions and the preventive policies carried out by the police, the Juvenile Probation Service and the juvenile courts. The third stage of the 3 part report deals with the testing of specific hypotheses by means of interviews, attitude testing and case studies with delinquent boys aged 14 to 16. The following criteria were used: for parents, occupation, economic status, education, residence; for juveniles, studying at secondary school or last year of elementary school. The study analyzes 7 hypotheses: 2 on Masculine Protest; the family unit; the delinquent as a consumer; the consumption geared culture outside the family unit; 2 on the effects of conflict situations within the family unit and between the family and the culture at large. It appears that the factors which are linked to the family as a channel through which the process of socialization streams are important to the genesis of delinquency, but less crucial than the actual norms which are contained and transmitted by the nuclear middle class family. 18 references.

104312

**AUTHORS:** Block, Richard L.  
**ADDRESS:** Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois  
**TITLE:** Fear of crime and fear of the police.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 19(1):91-101, 1971.

Based on a nationwide random sample survey, the relationship among fear of crime, fear of the police, support for the police, and support for civil liberties is examined. It is found, contrary to expectations, that fear of crime is only weakly related to either support for the police or protection from them. Fear of the police, however, is strongly related to both. 13 references. (Journal abstract)

104313  
AUTHORS: Buffalo, M.D.; Rodgers, Joseph W.  
ADDRESS: University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska  
TITLE: Behavioral norms, moral norms, and attachment: problems of deviance and conformity.  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 19(1):101-113, 1971.

The relationship among moral norms, perception of peer behavioral norms, and behavioral attachment of institutionalized delinquents aged 13 to 18, is examined using hypothetical problem situations. Delinquent behavioral attachment is found to be doubly deviant. It is deviant from their own private moral norms, which are generally socially acceptable, and from their perception of their peers' norms, which they believe to be more deviant than their own behavior. This supports the formulation of Sykes and Matza that delinquents hold private norms which are consistent with the dominant social norms but transmit misuses to their peers suggestive of a delinquent commitment. Indeed, the data suggest that the delinquent is often less deviant from his moral norms than his comparative reference group. 19 references. (Journal abstract modified)

104314  
AUTHORS: Frickson, Maynard I.  
ADDRESS: University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona  
TITLE: The group context of delinquent behavior.  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 19(1):114-129, 1971.

Cumulative empirical evidence suggests that the majority of offenses for which juveniles are apprehended involved more than one offender. Evidence supporting this claim has generally been interpreted as support for the theoretical assertion that delinquency is predominantly a group phenomenon. However, most of the studies reported in the literature are based exclusively on official records (either police or juvenile court records), and thus the question arises whether the proportion of offenses committed by groups would also be high if other sources of data were utilized. The results are reported of a study of self-reported delinquent behavior with specific emphasis on the extent to which offenses that individuals report having committed took place in a group context. The relationship between group violation rates (proportion of self-reported offenses that were committed in a group context) and other characteristics of offenses are examined. An analysis is made of the relationships between group violation rates, seriousness of offense, frequency of violation, frequency of arrest, and arrest rates. 71 references. (Journal abstract)

104383  
AUTHORS: Schmidt, Frank K.  
ADDRESS: Sussex County Mental Health Center, High Street, Newton, N.J. 07860  
TITLE: The jail as a treatment center.  
SOURCE: Police.  
SOURCEID: 16(3):19-22, 1971.

The jail is not readily adaptable as a treatment center in any

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sense of the word. A very special problem arises in those cases where mental hygiene professionals are requested by the authorities to determine the absence or presence of mental disorders in prisoners, and where the prisoners do not want to cooperate. The problem is that because of socioeconomic background, the patient may violently reject the thought of mental illness and feel that the label "offender" is more socially acceptable than that of mental patient. It is suggested that crimes without victims be dealt with by social agencies rather than prisons, and that minor property crimes should be included among crimes without victims.

104384

**AUTHORS:** Reiser, Martin.  
**ADDRESS:** Los Angeles Police Department, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012  
**TITLE:** Psychological research in an urban police department.  
**SOURCE:** Police.  
**SOURCEID:** 16(3):15-18, 1971.

For many years leading police departments have been using technological research findings and innovations but comparably less thought and consideration seem to be given to the human side, although it is human beings involved in the social systems that are the focus of concern. Police administrators are increasingly aware of the importance of psychological factors. A sample of the notable research in the human relations area is reflected in the work of Steinberg at Los Angeles, Baehr and Associates in Chicago, and Bard in New York City. Research programs funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration include work on fatigue and stress in Miami and a study on the uses of public opinion data in police work. Critical in-house areas of research need to be defined. Adequate research models are needed as are assessments of manpower needs and the cost effectiveness ratios of psychological research in police departments. Problems of communicating research efforts and results to the public must be faced. 27 references.

104385

**AUTHORS:** Smith, Alexander B.; Locke, Bernard.  
**ADDRESS:** John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010  
**TITLE:** Pornography and obscenity.  
**SOURCE:** Police Chief.  
**SOURCEID:** 28(11):61-65, 1971.

A general discussion of pornography and obscenity as a police problem is presented. Brief historical and philosophical perspectives are provided. Some recent legal decisions are summarized. Community factors, sources of information, structure of the police obscenity unit, and criteria for selection of police officers for the obscenity unit are outlined. Guidelines for police obscenity work, community attitudes, police attitudes, prosecutors' attitudes and the relationship of obscenity and pornography to organized crime are noted.

104391

**\$03**  
**AUTHORS:** Harrison, David Hume.  
**ADDRESS:** Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, London, England  
**TITLE:** Criminal injuries compensation in Britain.  
**SOURCE:** American Bar Association Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** 57:476-481, 1971.

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme was introduced in England in 1964, as an experiment in governmental indemnification of individuals who suffer injuries and loss because of crime. The ex gratia payments of compensation are generally made on the basis of written applications, and the attendance of applicants is not required. It is required, however, that the circumstances of the injury should have been the subject of criminal proceedings or



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reported to the police without delay. Decisions regarding eligibility for and amount of compensation are made by single members of an administrative board, although dissatisfied applicants may ask for a hearing before 3 other members of the board. Since the initiation of the plan 7,900,000 pounds sterling has been paid out in compensation, and more than 8,000 cases a year have been handled.

104416

AUTHORS: Taylor, E.N.  
ADDRESS: Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Delinquents and students: an essay on the civil status of youth.  
SOURCE: Youth and Society.  
SOURCEID: 2(4):387-423, 1971.

The civil status of youth is explored. The problem of delinquency is defined as a problem between young people and adults where statistics are compiled by the police and the courts. The interactions of the child with family, school, other juveniles, the police and the courts are explored in detail. Courts have been designed to help the community they protect not the accused. Suggestions for change which help children who are acutely aware of being unwanted by home, school, employers or the community are made. The effects on parents, schools, the children, the courts and on society are discussed. 21 references.

104645

AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.  
ADDRESS: State Univ. of New York, Albany, N.Y.  
TITLE: Age, sex, and the versatility of delinquent involvements.  
SOURCE: Social Problems.  
SOURCEID: 18(4):522-535, 1971.

The versatility of adolescent delinquent involvements and their relationship to sex and age was examined. An analysis of the self-reported delinquent involvements of 763 male and female adolescents revealed that although the males generally had engaged in the 24 activities with a greater frequency than the females, the patterns of involvement were quite similar for both sexes. An intercorrelational analysis of the activities indicated that participation in the activities was more a generalized than a specialized phenomenon; the behaviors showed a tendency to be more generalized among the females than among the males; generalization - specialization was not found to be related to age. 18 references. (Journal abstract modified)

104653

AUTHORS: Tuhan-Mirza-Baranowska, Izabella.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: /Questions of victimology./  
TITLE: 2 zagadnienia wiktologii.  
SOURCE: Przegląd Penitencjarny (Warszawa).  
SOURCEID: 8(1):68-76, 1970.

Victimology is a new branch of criminology which attempts to analyze scientifically the dynamics of the criminal process, the role played by the victim, and the interrelationship between victim and offender. Studies devoted to the psychological typology of victims have shown that victims can be characterized on the basis of their predisposition. The data indicate that men are usually the victims of murder, while women are the objects of sexual crime. Girls who are molested sexually often manifest expressed emotional disorders and strong needs for security and kindness. In many instances of criminal acts, a specific relationship between criminal and victim plays the decisive role in the genesis of the crime and the selection of the victim. Victimology cannot be an exclusively theoretical discipline; it has significant applications in the practical spheres of prevention and therapy. Research should be oriented towards the

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uncovering of latent or potential victims, search for means of protecting these victims from crime, and analysis of circumstances provoking crime that are created by the victim or by his relationship to the offender. 16 references.

104654

**AUTHORS:** Panek, Wenancjusz.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given.  
**TITLE:** /Alcoholism of recidivist prisoners sentenced for theft of property./  
**TITLE:** Alkoholizm wiezniow recydywistow skazanych za kradziez mienia.  
**SOURCE:** Przegląd Penitencjarny (Warszawa).  
**SOURCEID:** 8(1):58-67, 1970.

A group of 100 recidivist prisoners sentenced for theft of property were studied on the basis of questionnaires and conversations with the families of the prisoners to determine the influence of alcoholism on recidivism among prisoners. Alcoholism was found to be a basic cause, and conversations with relatives revealed that the onset of alcohol abuse among prisoners often fell within the age range of 17 to 19. Among the reasons cited for failure in employment, 19 subjects put alcoholism in first place. Alcoholism was also the main provocation for marital quarrels and failures. Since the period immediately following the release of the prisoner is a crucial one in regard to alcohol abuse, it is advisable that a member of the family accompany the prisoner home and help him to refrain from social drinking. The battle against alcoholism has to be recognized as an integral component of the struggle to combat crime. 14 references.

104711

**AUTHORS:** Newman, Gustave; Denman, Sidney B.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, Florida  
**TITLE:** Felony and paternal deprivation: a socio-psychiatric view.  
**SOURCE:** International Journal of Social Psychiatry (London).  
**SOURCEID:** 17(1):65-71, 1971.

A study has demonstrated the specific finding that white males who have lost their fathers prior to the age of 18 are more likely to be involved in criminal behavior categorized as "felonious." Modest support for the psychoanalytic hypothesis that the early years are most important for personality formation is adduced from the data. The specific relationship of the loss of the biologic father to felonious behavior in adulthood should help identify those individuals who are more at risk for participation in criminal behavior and enable criminologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and other behavioral scientists to direct their preventive efforts towards this high risk population. 13 references. (Author abstract modified)

104742

**AUTHORS:** Empey, LaMar T.; Lubeck, Steven G.; LaPorte, Ronald I.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California  
**TITLE:** Explaining delinquency: construction, test, and reformulation of a sociological theory.  
**SOURCEID:** Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1971. 224 p.\$12.50.

A test of the theory that official delinquency is a lower class phenomenon is presented. Introductory chapters are devoted to an expanded narrative account of the theory in which the pertinent literature is reviewed, a statement of the theory is offered in formal and operational terms, and a description of the research methodology is given. Remaining chapters deal with: social class as a causal antecedent; examination of causal sequence involving

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achievement, strain, and peer identification; relation of causal antecedents to delinquency; tests of closed-system assumption; a test of alternative models. Suggestions for future inquiry consider theoretical issues, law violating behavior, and the juvenile justice system. 157 references.

104774

AUTHORS: Brawlett, Billy Walker.  
ADDRESS: University of Tennessee  
TITLE: Role strain and the administration of justice by police.  
(Ph.D. dissertation).  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-333 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00  
134 p.

The segment of role theory relative to the effects of role strain on performance was studied with respect to police. Findings supported the hypotheses that intrarole conflict and role strain are positively related in urban police, and that role strain is negatively related to job effectiveness. The inverse relationship between role strain and job effectiveness was specified by education, number of promotions received, length of time present rank had been held, age, and length of time employed as a policeman. The ability of the first 3 of these variables to specify the role strain - job effectiveness relationship suggested that occupational aspiration was the underlying variable which assisted in specifying the conditions under which the original relationship was more and less pronounced. Two additional factors also specified the original relationship between role strain and job effectiveness: 1) feeling bothered by the local judges' lack of concern with the problems policemen have in crime detection and prevention, and 2) feeling bothered by the general public's lack of respect for law enforcement officers. (Journal abstract modified)

104776

AUTHORS: Jobes, Patrick Clark.  
ADDRESS: University of Washington  
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency in Los Alamos, New Mexico.  
(Ph.D.dissertation).  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-982 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00  
321 p.

Data on juvenile delinquency among male students at Los Alamos High School were gathered and analyzed. Educational aspirations and participation in youth cultural activities are reported to be the independent variables most often significantly associated with juvenile delinquency. Conventional measures including educational achievement of parents, occupational status of parents and living area are deemed poor predictors of juvenile delinquency. (Journal abstract modified)

104835

AUTHORS: Paoletta, A.; Fontanesi, M.  
ADDRESS: Istituto de Medicina Legale, Universita di Napoli, Naples, Italy  
TRITITLE: /The use of prognosis in clinical criminology for the selection of treatment./  
TITLE: Il giudizio prognostico in criminologia clinica specie ai fini della scelta del trattamento.  
SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Rome).  
SOURCEID: 12(2):153-184, 1970.

The personality structures of a total of 400 minors aged 15-20, including 200 delinquents who were confined to reformatories for having committed a crime and 200 who were under administrative observation, were investigated. There were no significant differences between the 2 groups in regard to intellect, affective

immaturity or neurotic structure. In the delinquent group, intellectual deficiency was accompanied by personality characteristics compatible with antisocial behavior while the others presented more frequent simple reactive syndromes. The role of the constitutional elements of personality and the significance of prognosis in the treatment of the criminal are emphasized. 56 references.

104836

**AUTHORS:** Ponti, Gianluigi.  
**ADDRESS:** Facolta di Medicina, Universita di Milano, Milan, Italy  
**TRITITLE:** /Psychopharmacological agents in the treatment of the criminal./  
**TITLE:** Gli psicofarmaci nel trattamento della criminalita.  
**SOURCE:** Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Rome).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(2):205-236, 1970.

The use of drugs in the treatment of the criminal is reviewed. While the treatment of the psychopathic criminal is the concern of psychiatry, the use of psychopharmacological agents seems adequate for the treatment of criminals with subpsychotic conditions, behavior disorders, neurotic epileptic and involutional disturbances. Although drugs alone cannot cure the criminal, further research in this area is needed. 61 references.

104837

**AUTHORS:** Canepa, Giacomo.  
**ADDRESS:** Istituto di Antropologia Criminale, Universita di Genova, Genoa, Italy  
**TRITITLE:** /Teaching and research of criminology in the medical schools of Italian universities./  
**TITLE:** L'insegnamento e la ricerca criminologica nelle facolta mediche delle universita italiane.  
**SOURCE:** Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Rome).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(2):237-256, 1970.

The teaching of anthropological, clinical and medical criminology, as well as the basic criminological research performed at Italian medical schools is reviewed. More emphasis on the study and teaching of criminal anthropology is recommended. 12 references.

104838

**AUTHORS:** Di Gennaro, Giuseppe; Ferracuti, Franco.  
**ADDRESS:** Facolta Giurisprudenza, Universita degli Studi, Rome, Italy  
**TRITITLE:** /The action field of criminology in the Italian penal system: actual possibilities and working perspectives./  
**TITLE:** Il campo di azione della criminologia nel sistema penale italiano -- attuali possibilita e prospettive operative.  
**SOURCE:** Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Rome).  
**SOURCEID:** 12(2):185-204, 1970.

The relationship between criminology and the penal system, conceived as a continuous chain that starts intervention of the police and ends with the dismissal of the delinquent from prison is discussed. The perspective of the criminological investigation and the relationship between penal system and criminology, in the light of the social changes and actual social planning, in Italy, are outlined.

104854

**AUTHORS:** Hampton, Kenneth Robert.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Minnesota  
**TITLE:** Comparisons of the behavior of recidivists and nonrecidivists during group psychotherapy in prison as reflected by therapist ratings. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-18885 HC\$10.00  
 MF\$4.00 141 p.



A comparison of the behavior of recidivists and nonrecidivists during group psychotherapy in prison, as reflected by therapist ratings, was made. Ss were rated on 800 items approximately 5 times over a 20 week experimental period. Striking differences between the Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory groups were indicated. In terms of personality, the Unsatisfactory Group was described in terms of characteristics usually associated with psychopathic and character disorder personality types. The Satisfactory Group, was described more in terms of neurotic characteristics. In behavior during group sessions, the Unsatisfactory Group was seen as being much more active and verbal, and in general as participating much more in the group activity and the Satisfactory Group appeared to be much more heavily loaded with those inmates characterized by a chronic nonparticipation. In terms of recidivism, the therapists' perception and judgment of the inmates was strikingly poor. As reflected by the therapist ratings, those inmates who appeared to have done poorly in group therapy were much more likely to make a satisfactory adjustment after discharge. Significant practical implications are discussed. (Journal abstract modified)

104861

**AUTHORS:** Frank, Colin Hughes.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Oklahoma  
**TITLE:** The prediction of recidivism among young adult offenders by the Recidivism-Rehabilitation scale and index. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-17042 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 77 p.

The predictive power of the Recidivism - Rehabilitation scale and actuarial index for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was tested with a group of young adult felons recently released from a federal reformatory. Four major hypotheses were framed expecting discrimination at significant levels by the index and significant differences between mean scale scores of recidivists and nonrecidivists. The criterion of recidivism was the presence or absence of parole violation and/or reconviction during a 2 year year followup period. Three of the 4 major hypotheses were confirmed at high levels of significance. The Recidivism - Rehabilitation scale emerged as the best predictor of recidivism, correctly identifying 130 of 180 postrelease outcomes. The general success of the Recidivism - Rehabilitation scale was thought to reflect a personality profile of the recidivist. This profile is discussed in light of several sources that related oppression during childhood to subsequent delinquent behavior. The recidivist was defined as an individual who thought of himself as a victim and yet who continued his active role in antisocial behavior. Several concepts of Transactional Analysis were discussed to elucidate how the recidivist could embody feelings of low self-worth that would lead to his perpetuating his delinquency. (Journal abstract modified)

104905

**AUTHORS:** Belford, Raphael Quentin.  
**ADDRESS:** West Virginia University  
**TITLE:** An evaluation of the relative effectiveness of roleplaying and group therapy on the subsequent socialization of parolees. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-15476 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 109 p.

Research was conducted using adult male parolees to test the hypothesis that the socialization level of parolees could be changed by a program of roleplaying and that subjects exposed to a program of roleplaying would show a greater increase in socialization than subjects exposed to group therapy or to the no treatment condition. A

group of 66 adult male parolees were assigned in equal numbers to 3 experimental conditions: 1 condition employed 15 sessions of roleplaying; the second consisted of an equal number of group therapy sessions; while the third was comprised of a no treatment group. An analysis of covariance failed to reveal statistically significant changes in the test score data in the direction of increased socialization. A chi-square analysis of the followup data revealed that the roleplaying subjects recorded a significantly lower total number of new violations than did the subjects from the no treatment condition. The group therapy subjects, in turn, incurred a lower total of new violations than did the no treatment subjects, but a larger number than the roleplaying subjects. While the findings failed to clearly confirm the hypothesis that the measurable level of socialization of parolees could best be changed by a program of roleplaying, the results did tend to support this hypothesis. (Journal abstract modified)

104932

**AUTHORS:** Diehn, William John, Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** University of California, Los Angeles  
**TITLE:** The relationship of sense of guilt criminal behavior and legal guilt. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-16308 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 110 p.

The relationship between a sense of guilt and criminal behavior in a prison population was analyzed and both were related to legal guilt. Criminal behavior considered included sex, hostile, and morality - conscience crimes and was analyzed by Mosher's Guilt Tests and Cattell's 16 P.F. Test. The length of prison sentence was recorded as a measure of legal guilt. Hypotheses selected for examination were: (1) prisoners guilty of sex crimes would show no higher measure of sex guilt than the other groups; (2) prisoners guilty of hostile crimes would show no higher measure of hostile guilt than other groups; (3) prisoners guilty of morality crimes would show no higher measure of morality guilt than other groups; and (4) there would be no correlation between degree of guilt feeling and legal guilt. Hypothesis 1 was partially supported in that it appears that low sex guilt relates to sex crimes. Hypothesis 2 was partially supported in that it appears that low hostile guilt relates to hostile crimes. Hypothesis 3 was not supported since results show that high morality guilt is related to morality crimes, and hypothesis 4 was confirmed. (Journal abstract modified)

104961

**AUTHORS:** Newman, Charles L.  
**ADDRESS:** Law Enforcement and Corrections Services, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.  
**TITLE:** Personnel practices in adult parole systems.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 124 p.

A review of personnel practices in adult parole systems relates to parole administration, the segment of the correlational process which has responsibility for the postinstitutional control and supervision of offenders released to it. The administrative processes related to the personnel who actually perform the work of the agency are explored, and it is found that there is a wide range of quality of performance. Specific chapters deal with: the nature of organization for correctional service; organization of personnel for effective service; manpower selection in parole; induction and training of personnel; the university and the parole system; employment conditions in adult parole. 70 references.

104991

**AUTHORS:** Kalwan, Barbara Anne.  
**ADDRESS:** Ball State University

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**TITLE:** Differences in the emotional adjustment and self concepts among institutionalized delinquent girls relative to the kinship system and homosexuality. (Ph.D.dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-films, No.71-9522 HC\$10.00 MF\$4.00 134p.

A study was conducted to investigate the hypothesis that an ordinal relationship of adjustment and self concept existed among 4 groups of adolescent girls: (1) noninstitutionalized girls enrolled in a public high school; (2) institutionalized delinquent girls participating in a kinship system and homosexual behavior; (3) institutionalized delinquent girls participating in a kinship system, but not homosexual behavior; and (4) institutionalized delinquent girls not participating in a kinship system. Adjustment was measured by the Total Adjustment score from the California Test of Personality, Secondary Level and the General Maladjustment and Personality Integration scores from the Tennessee Self Concept Scale, Clinical and Research Form (TSCS). The Total Positive score from the TSCS was utilized as the measure of self concept during the spring of 1970. The general research hypothesis was only partially confirmed. An ordinal relationship among the groups existed only as far as the differentiation between the noninstitutionalized and institutionalized groups were concerned. Based on the postanalysis findings, a reversed trend from the expected direction relative to adjustment was observed. The homosexually involved kinship members were significantly less adjusted than the other delinquent groups. No conclusion was drawn from the data relative to self concept. Suggestions for future research emanating from the results of the analyses conducted are offered. (Journal abstract modified)

105170  
**AUTHORS:** Menninger, W.Walter.  
**ADDRESS:** Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas  
**TITLE:** Violence Commission and corrections -- an update.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Correction.  
**SOURCEID:** 33(3):22-26, 1971.

Lack of implementation of survey and commission findings is discussed in relation to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. It should be the responsibility of government officials in law enforcement and corrections to study the reports of such commissions. Several illustrations demonstrate that findings and recommendations of these commissions can achieve fruition when kept visible and placed in the hands of interested citizens. Examples pertain to reform in penal institutions in New York and Kansas resulting from increased public interest. 1 reference.

105171  
**AUTHORS:** Chenault, Price; Rodehaver, Myles W.  
**ADDRESS:** Massey Technical Institute, Jacksonville, Florida  
**TITLE:** The Moran experience: a total-team approach in an institute on delinquency and crime.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Correction.  
**SOURCEID:** 33(3):18-21, 1971.

The staff development program of the Frederick A.Moran Memorial Institute on Delinquency and Crime epitomizes a coordinated approach to staff training. The program focuses on the rehabilitation of the offender and the prevention of crime through a total team approach utilizing practitioners and an interdisciplinary team of theorists as speakers. A wide variety of short intensive courses are provided, with emphasis upon small class size. Many practices now considered standard came in for early consideration at the institute sessions. One of the basic components in the program's success has been the cooperation and assistance of St.Lawrence University. 1 reference.

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105190

**AUTHORS:** Sigler, Jay A.; Bezanson, Thomas E.  
**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Political Science, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey 08102  
**TITLE:** Role perception among New Jersey probation officers.  
**SOURCE:** Rutgers Camden Law Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** 2(2):251-266, 1970.

Sixty seven probation officers responded to a questionnaire designed to describe the varied roles and functions of the New Jersey probation officer as defined by his self perception. A total of 76% of the officers identified themselves as probation officers in preference to such terms as representative of the court, social worker or correctional worker. The scope of probation was viewed as client oriented by the majority of respondents, with 67% rating interviews with probationers as the most important and time demanding tasks. With case loads too large to allow individualized work, it is concluded that probation officers are too burdened with court oriented and administrative duties to work steadily at reformation and rehabilitation tasks. Results indicate the need for a clarification by statute of the duties of probation officers and a reduction of responsibilities which would enable them to devote more time to clients. 28 references.

105209

**AUTHORS:** Zelhart, Paul F.; Plummer, Jack M.  
**ADDRESS:** Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas  
**TITLE:** Institute on research with volunteers in juvenile delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 1970. 61 p.

Proceedings of a conference dealing with the exchange of research information on volunteer court programs for juvenile offenders are reported. Specific sections deal with: volunteer programs and the use of volunteers; needs of research and volunteer programs; training and training needs; the impact of 1 research project on the juvenile probation department; some theoretical and empirical considerations in the selection and matching of volunteer probation counselors; and matching volunteers and juvenile offenders. 49 references.

105210

**AUTHORS:** Elliott, J.F.; Sardino, Thomas J.  
**ADDRESS:** General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York  
**TITLE:** Crime control team: an experiment in municipal police department management and operations.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1971. 121 p. \$12.75.

In a report of a crime control team experiment, the motivation and rationale for changes in conventional organization structure, managerial philosophy, and operational procedures of the municipal police are outlined, along with the means used to implement the program and the techniques used to evaluate the effectiveness of the innovations. It is pointed out that the present defensive strategy of police departments is limited by its single tactic, investigation. Advantages of an offensive strategy are discussed in which manpower resources are completely committed to the crime problem before the criminal acts. An exposition is given of the theory of random patrol, one of the major tactics available to implement the offensive strategy. The integration of the random patrol, preventive patrol, and investigation tactics in the context of the strategy are also examined. A formal organizational structure is proposed which is in line with presently accepted organizational theory and managerial practices, and which permits the department to adopt the offensive strategy. Such factors as planning, leader and team selection, training, public and press relations, and deployment are considered. 21 references.



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

105211

AUTHORS: Avir, Menachem.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University, Israel  
TITLE: Patterns in forcible rape.  
SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1971. 394 p.  
\$15.00.

A study of patterns in forcible rape emphasizes the social characteristics and social relationships of the offender and victim, on the offensive act itself and on the situations in which rape is likely to occur. Certain aspects of the offense, such as group rape, victim precipitated rape, felony rape, and the relationship between alcohol and rape, are studied intensively. Many of the myths and misconceptions surrounding the crime are refuted. This study follows the tradition of the phenomenological approach to crime, and concludes with a sociological theory of causation. A proposal is offered for lines of further psychological and sociological inquiry and their relevance to criminological studies. 719 references.

105318

AUTHORS: Krueger, Doris El-Tavil.  
ADDRESS: University of Miami  
TITLE: Operant group therapy with delinquent boys using therapist's versus peer's reinforcement.  
(Ph.D. dissertation).  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-10662 HC\$10.00  
MF\$4.00. 136 p.

A study was conducted to assess the effects of group therapy with 18 delinquent adolescent males using operant techniques. Hypotheses were that reinforcement would increase the frequency of responses of predefined therapy content categories; that the behaviors modified in therapy would generalize to other situations; that peer administered reinforcement would be more effective than adult administered reinforcement; and that noncontingent reinforcement would be unsuccessful in modifying behavior. Ss were randomly assigned to 3 group therapy conditions. In 2 conditions, appropriate predefined verbal responses were immediately reinforced by light flashes which were tallied, and the accumulated points could be exchanged at the end of the session for primary reinforcement. In the third, peer reinforcement was administered during the experimental sessions by 1 of the group members. Results demonstrated the efficacy of using operant techniques in a group therapy setting with adolescent delinquents, and the enhancing effects of using peers as reinforcers of appropriate prosocial behavior. Ss' expectancies and awareness of what constituted reinforceable behavior are discussed as partial contributors to the resulting conditioning effects. (Journal abstract modified)

105327

AUTHORS: Eysenck, Sybil B.G.; Eysenck, H.J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, University of London, England  
TITLE: Crime and personality: item analysis of questionnaire responses.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.  
SOURCEID: 11(1):49-62, 1971.

Evidence is provided concerning the possibility of differentiation between the personality features of criminals and controls, even when both groups are left completely undifferentiated with respect to such factors as specific crimes committed. The evidence further suggests that existing scales of personality types, such as psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism, may be too broad to give maximum differentiation between groups, and that detailed item analyses may succeed in separating out component lower order

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factors within these higher order concepts which produce greater differentiation between groups. Observed differences, although quite substantial in some cases, are probably minimum estimates of the true personality differences which exist between controls and prisoners. It is felt that for all 3 scales used, reported results are likely to give an underestimate of the true personality differences existing between the experimental and control populations. It is concluded further that the findings probably also underestimate the degree of discrimination possible because all prisoners were treated as a homogeneous group, irrespective of type of crime, severity of crime, length of sentence, recidivism, or any other feature which distinguishes 1 criminal from another. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

105329

AUTHORS: Jezewski, Zygmunt.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TRTITLE: /Psychological analysis of failures in the instruction of juvenile delinquents./  
TITLE: Psychologiczna analiza niepowodzen w nauce mlodocianych przestepcow.  
SOURCE: Przegląd Penitencjarny (Warszawa).  
SOURCEID: 8(3):38-48, 1970.

To be effective, schools for juvenile delinquents have to be sufficiently attractive to hold their interest, must be relevant to the occupational aspirations of the sentenced youths, and should establish valuable perspectives to assist them in future employment. Research was conducted with an experimental group and a control group, each composed of 20 sentenced youths, to evaluate educational systems in penal institutions for juvenile delinquents. The Wechsler Intelligence Scale, the Eysenck questionnaire, and personal conversations with the juveniles were the methods utilized. Youths who strove to benefit from instruction were characterized by a high degree of motivation, whereas juveniles who had experienced continuous failures were relatively unmotivated. A higher degree of neuroticism was typical for the latter than for the former. High level of intelligence was not found to be directly related to success, although average intelligence combined with significant neuroticism was found to cause failure. The means of rehabilitating juveniles should be reevaluated in order to provide the greatest degree of effectiveness to each individual. 2 references.

105460

AUTHORS: Szabo, Denis.  
ADDRESS: University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
TRTITLE: /Deviance and criminality./  
TITLE: Deviance et criminalite.  
SOURCEID: Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1970. 378 p.

The study of the potential criminal of a society is as important as the examination of individuals or groups seized by the law. The majority of recent contributions to the etiology of deviance and criminality place their emphasis on anomalies and the tension established between the culture and society. The present collection comprises theoretical articles on the evolution of crime, the sociology and definition of criminal behavior and deviance, and urbanization and criminality as well as descriptive criminal statistics and a study of Jean Genet as a particular case of the development of crime from stigma.

105480

AUTHORS: Perlstein, Gary Robert.  
ADDRESS: Florida State University  
TITLE: An exploratory analysis of certain characteristics of policewomen. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International.  
SOURCEID: Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. M-files, No.71-25795 HC#10.00

MF\$4.00 163 p.

Using the Morse Indexes of Job Satisfaction and Morale, Srole's Anomia Scale, and the selected parts of F-scale clusters, an exploratory analysis of certain background characteristics of policewomen related to their choice of profession, job satisfaction, degree of anomia, and score on conventionalism, authoritarian aggression and exaggerated concern with sexual events was made. 55 were 138 policewomen employed in 14 different police departments who completed questionnaire forms. The policewomen's reasons for choosing law enforcement were categorized into security, helping and excitement. Forty nine per cent chose law enforcement for security reasons, 38% for helping reasons, and 13% for excitement reasons. The results offer very little support for the proposition that the degree of anomia among policewomen was related to their background characteristics. F scale results offer some support for the proposition that the scores would be related to the background characteristics of policewomen. Black policewomen were found to have higher authoritarian aggression scores than Caucasian policewomen. Policewomen who have bachelor's degrees have lower scores on the conventionalism and authoritarian aggression parts of the F scale. (Journal abstract modified)

105481

**AUTHORS:** Cabral, Robert Manual.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Massachusetts  
**TITLE:** Intergenerational differences in making moral judgments. (Ph.D. dissertation).  
**SOURCE:** Dissertation Abstracts International.  
**SOURCEID:** Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ.M-files, No.71-25295 HC\$10.00  
 MF\$4.00 167 p.

Differences between a group of college students and their parents on a set of moral judgments pertaining to criminal acts and on the assignment of punishment for these crimes were examined by the method of paired comparison. Unknown to the respondents, the crimes were separated into: (1) general crimes; and (2) crimes dealing with issues likely to reveal disagreements between the generations. On the general crimes the rank ordering of the items was nearly exactly the same for both generations. On the other hand, the student oriented crimes showed little agreement between the generations or any consensus within either generation. Therefore the differences between generational groups were most likely as much a reflection of individual differences as they were evidence of intergenerational disagreement. The one crime on which there was a marked shift in ranking between generations was cohabitation. Both generations agreed to an astonishing degree on the number of days in prison that would be appropriate for the general crimes. However, on the student oriented crimes the parents were appreciably more punitive. The data indicate that adults have been misled by the rhetoric of today's youth and by the mass media into believing that there is a wide disparity between the generations. (Journal abstract modified)

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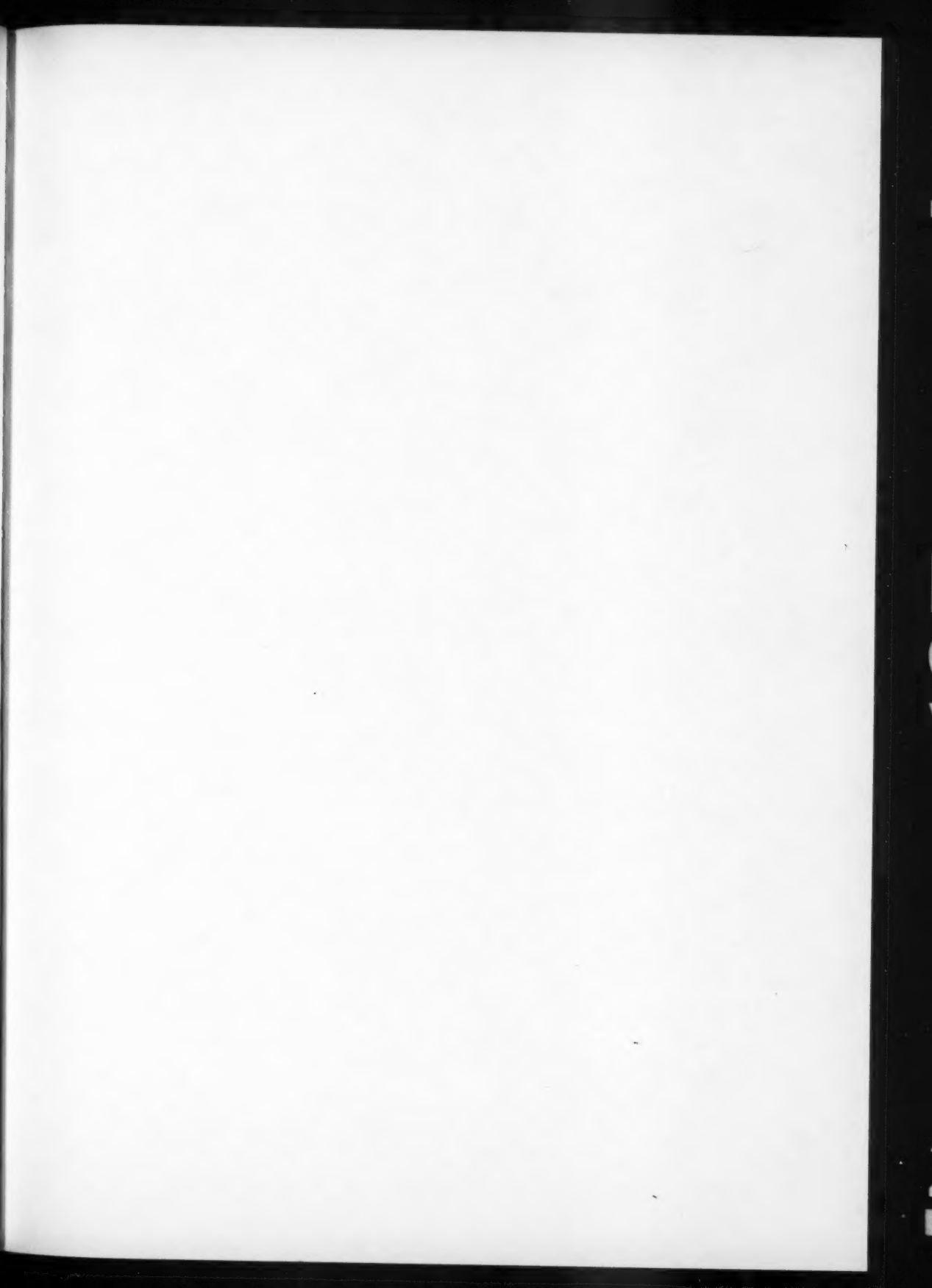
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